

THE ACADEMY.

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G. A. GIBSON, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary to the Royal College of Physicians.
JOSEPH DELL, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons.
Edinburgh, 1st August, 1885.

ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of EDINBURGH.—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh have ceased to hold the Preliminary Examination in General Education for intending Students of Medicine which has hitherto been conducted by them conjointly with the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The Examination will for the future be conducted by the EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND, whose Examinations have been recognized by the General Medical Council. Prospectuses may be obtained from the Officers of the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons; from Mr. ROBERTSON, Registrar, 4, Lindsay Place; or from Mr. TAYLOR, C.A., 7, George Street, Edinburgh. G. A. GIBSON, M.D., Hon. Secretary.

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Calendar of Letters from the Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, circa A.D. 1350-1370, enrolled and preserved among the Archives of the Corporation at the Guildhall. Edited (with an Introduction) by Reginald R. Sharpe. Printed by order of the Corporation. (J. C. Francis.)

THE discovery of the collection of letters from the Mayor and Corporation of London, which has now been calendared and edited under the direction of the Guildhall Library Committee, should stimulate the city authorities and their learned and untiring Records Clerk to a further search for treasure. No one can say how many rolls of a similar character may be lying undisturbed in the mass of uncalendared documents remaining in the Town Clerk's office at the Guildhall. It is true that many of the records of the Mayor's Court, in which the letters now before us were enrolled, either perished in the "dismal fire" of 1666, or were lost in the utter confusion into which all city matters fell under the stress of that great calamity; and it was for a long time feared that many more of the same archives had been destroyed in the disastrous conflagration at the Royal Exchange in 1838; but an examination of the "charred remains" of the documents burned on the latter occasion, and various searches from time to time carried on in the Town Clerk's office, have made it probable that a great number of the early records of the Court are still in existence. The varied and interesting character of the letters which are now for the first time edited will whet the appetite of the public for more secrets of the "book-house" which may serve to throw fresh light on the history of mediæval London.

The letters, of which copies or enrolments are summarised in this volume, were written in the latter half of the fourteenth century. They are chiefly concerned with disputes arising between the Corporation of London and other chartered boroughs with reference to the detention of runaway apprentices who had been duly bound and enrolled before the City Chamberlain, to the seizure of Londoners' goods by the bailiffs of country towns on suspicion of their being unlawfully acquired, or to the constant grievance of the citizens, the imposition of tolls and duties contrary to the great charter of Henry I., whereby they were "quit of all manner of custom throughout the king's dominions, as well beyond the sea as on this side thereof, and in the isles of the sea as in the realm of England." The request for redress concluded in most cases with a notice, more or less courteously veiled, that reprisals would follow in case of failure, "as they would wish their own folk to be treated in the like case or weightier." Thus the

Mayor of Bristol is several times reminded that nothing has been done about Andrew Aubrey's wool seized to satisfy a loan due to Nicholas Dobbesene and Thomas Rostelegh, burgesses of Bristol, and that unless the Bristolians take this matter to heart "necessity would certainly arise for annoying their folk coming to London." When Aubrey became Lord Mayor in 1351 he caused many letters of the same kind to be sent to provincial mayors and the "Good Folk" of Croydon, Canterbury, and various other towns; and it is observable that these comminatory letters were sent as freely to foreign states and municipalities as to provincial boroughs in England over which certain rights of reprisal were exerciseable by law or usage. The Lord Mayor Walter Turk, for example, writes in the year of the Black Death threatening what practically amounted to private war against the "Priors of the Arts and the Standard-bearer and Commonalty of the City of Florence."

Private negotiations of the same kind were conducted in cases of piracy by Bretons or "ships of Flanders," which infested the narrow seas and made it necessary for the merchants to go in huge fleets to carry the wool to the Flemish stores, or to fetch the Gascon wine from Bordeaux. In 1364, immediately after peace had been concluded with France, the Lord Mayor writes to the High Admiral and the authorities of the chief towns in Normandy, complaining that a ship laden with tin had been captured off Portland Race by the pirates who were then known as "Billecokes" and "Claybakes." In another case the Lord Mayor and sheriffs certify that a citizen is lying in captivity at St. Valery as a prisoner of "the Claybakes," and call on all true men to aid and assist him in his necessity.

Mr. Sharpe reminds us that the seat of the wool trade was changed by Edward III. from Bruges to Bristol and ten other towns in England as early as the twenty-seventh year of his reign. But, notwithstanding this blow at the commercial supremacy of the continental mart, we find among the letters now published, "a larger proportion addressed to the municipal authorities of Bruges than of any other town either at home or abroad." This is a sign of the difficulty of altering the "tide of trade" by means of arbitrary legislation. But these letters show that the difficulty was neither recognised nor suspected in the fourteenth century. The foreign merchants who managed the whole carrying trade, and in fact almost all our external trade at that time, were treated with the bitterest jealousy and suspicion. They were heavily taxed in the first place for venturing to trade with London at all, and their whole business was fenced in with such complicated restrictions that it was surprising to see them dealing with us at all. They were compelled to deal in gross, and to sell all their stock within forty days; and, during the period with which we are dealing, merchant strangers were allowed to lodge only with freemen of the city. Soon afterwards it was explicitly enacted that no foreigner should buy or sell with any other foreigner within the liberties of the city. The country was jealous of their profits, whether paid for in coin or by means of exports, and

this ill-feeling rose to such a pitch that it became necessary during this period to forbid, under severe penalties, the infliction of injury upon the merchants of Lombardy and Flanders.

Several of the letters contain certificates as to the customs and privileges of London, addressed to the mayors of provincial boroughs which, by their charters, were entitled to exactly the same rights as the men of London had gained by their great civic revolution in the reign of Richard I. It was a common practice to grant these civic liberties by reference to well-known precedents, and Mr. Sharpe has collected several instances of the practice. The customs of Hereford, which were as ancient as the Norman Conquest, were adopted in this manner as the standard for the grants of privilege to the towns in the Marches of Wales. In the same way Exeter and more than a score of other cities and boroughs were allowed the same municipal rights as the Londoners:

"It is noteworthy that the charter granted to the burgesses of Oxford by Henry III., unlike those granted to the other towns just mentioned, expressly declared that whenever any dispute or doubt should arise in any judgment as to what they ought to do, they should send messengers to London, and that what the citizens of London should decide thereon should be held firm and established."

The instances here collected are not only useful as showing the fragmentary and haphazard fashion in which our local liberties were acquired, but are valuable in themselves as statements of the exact nature of the mediæval customs of London. The reader may be especially referred to a letter written to the Burgomasters of Bruges with reference to the division of the estate of Geoffrey Boner, a "paternoster," or maker of rosaries, among his orphan daughters. One of them had been "advanced" upon her marriage with lands purchased for 40 marks and a "hanap of mazer"; and the Lord Mayor points out that by the custom of Bruges, which appeared to be the same as the London custom of orphanage, the child so favoured could not claim a further share without throwing the whole into "hotchpot."

If one were asked what was the material of the "hanap," or double-handled mazer-bowl, the answer would be somewhat doubtful. Mr. Riley thought that the term referred to "cups of maslin, or mixed metal"; other authorities hold that "mazer" was maple-wood, and cite the analogous case of "hanaps de plane," which seems to have been made from the wood of the plane tree. The latter explanation certainly appears to be the best; and it is supported by a well-known passage in one of the early sagas about the discovery of America by the Norsemen, who are said to have brought from the New World a log of a valuable wood called "massur."

These letters are full of quaint information about people whose very names have, in many cases, been long forgotten. A "Hurer" alleges that his apprentice has left the business of making rough hairy caps, and has taken refuge in the Abbey of Westminster, whereby a dangerous example is set to other apprentices in times to come. A "Pesoner," or fishmonger, brings an action for a great sum of lamb-florins, or *moutons-d'or*, which he

has earned in France or Flanders. The "Fuisters," who were workers in wood for saddles, complain to the justices set over the labourers of St. Albans that they are disturbed in their craft, without which neither the great folk of the land nor the common people can be served. A "Phelipier" desires to enforce a bond against the Dean of the Curriers of Bruges. The "Chapeler" has a grievance concerning his trade in hats; and Friar Benet, "the pardoner at the platform," gets into trouble about a horse which he had hired for his ecclesiastical circuit. John Baudac, "styling himself the son of the King of Judaea," has his chestnut horse seized for debt by the mayor and bailiffs of Cambridge; and the Bishop of Bethlehem is intreated by the mayor not to proceed further with a certain lease of the "simple and poor hospital of Bedlam without Bishopsgate, in the suburbs of the City of London."

Perhaps, before closing this review of a very entertaining book, I may be permitted to make one correction in which I am personally interested. Mr. Sharpe adopts the view that the Phœnicians carried on a trade in tin with Cornwall and the "Cassiterides," which he identifies with the Scilly Islands, and he quotes the old authorities in relation to a case in which one Tidman, of Limburgh, was shown to have a monopoly of all the tin in Cornwall. With respect to the ancient tin district, he adds, that "the name is said still to be preserved in Cassiter Street, in Bodmin: Mr. Elton, on the other hand, unhesitatingly declares that 'the island Cassitera must, of course, have been in the Straits of Malacca, the source of our modern supplies.'" Now this remark seems to be just when applied to the Indian "Cassitira," to which the Phœnicians are supposed to have sailed in very early times; but it has nothing to do with the Western Cassiterides, whether they formed part of the Cornish Peninsula, or whether, as many have supposed, they were the tin islands off the coast of Spain, which the Carthaginians discovered, and which were conquered by Publius Crassus long before Julius Caesar ever thought of invading the four kingdoms of Kent.

CHARLES ELTON.

Ballads and Poems. By Members of the Glasgow Ballad Club. (Blackwood.)

AFTER this, let immortal Paisley, the city of twenty thousand weavers, every one of whom is a poet, yield up the laurel to her smoky sister, Glasgow! Here, in this literary pie of singing blackbirds, is a wonderful sample of what the Glasgow Muse can do. Here are a round dozen full-fledged local poets, with not one callow cheeper among them, forming the daintiest of dishes to set before St. Mungo the King. And these are only a few singers out of an immense musical choir! Well may we exclaim, with the Dominie, "Prodigious!"

Seriously, a quite remarkable little book, edited with great cunning, so as to show the local song-loving circle at its best. There is really no mistake about its literary quality, and though few of the pieces read like inspirations, none of them sink to the level of the poetaster. The writers are, for the most part, "newspaper men." Stoddart is the editor of the *Glasgow Daily Herald*, Freeland

occupies an important post on the same journal, Canton edits the *Weekly Herald*, and the other members of the ballad club are, I believe, closely connected with journalism. It is positively refreshing, in these anti-poetical days, to find a nest of toilers amusing itself so innocently under the wings of the merry Muses; touching harmless notes of tenderness and pathos, and quite unaffected by the predominant literary vices of the period. The keynote of the whole business is sounded in William Freeland's delightful verses on "The Peesewep Inn," which narrate how the balladists meet from time to time o'er the moor among the heather, and fleet the time carelessly, with whiskey, oatmeal bannocks, and scraps of song. Freeland is, in fact, the king of the little company. Many of my readers will remember him as the faithful friend who stood by the sick-bed of David Gray. A year or two ago he published his first and only volume of verse, *A Birth-Song, and other Poems*; a book strong, simple, and true, which met, I fear, with but scant appreciation from the world, yet pleased the leal lover of song with sundry pieces which passed right on into literature. No one can become acquainted with Freeland's poems without loving the man, and admiring his sweet yet sententious style, in which every word hits the mark, and not a syllable is thrown in for the sake of mere ornamentation. His "Birth-Song" is a lovely piece of work; soft as summer wind and innocent as a naked baby. In several of his contributions to the present volume he is seen at his very best. What can be better in its way, for instance, than this closely wrought bit of "morality," worthy of Sir Henry Wotton?

"A FALLING BLOW.

"The blow is falling! Let it fall,—
Even death were no calamity:
God wot, why should we whine or call?
It cannot hurt our souls at all,
Since we are free.

"A little less of earthly things,
Less favour of the world have we:
What then, proud man? The rede still rings—
'Tis not the crown that maketh kings,
But being free.

"Then let the blow fall! What if it
Should lay us prone, both you and me?
O Lord of wings, give us the wit
To soar heaven-high, though low we sit,
Content and free.

"To toil, to suffer, live unknown,—
What matter, if brave men we be?
Why, we can live and make no moan,
And, dying, feel the grave a throne,
Divinely free."

And here is a song with a refrain which haunts the memory like soft chimes heard over a green upland dell:

"THE RING.

"O blythesome ring, O winsome ring,
That Willie gied to me,
As down thy glen, dear Monymore,
We wandered to the sea.
For we had come by Drumdune,
The rills o' Toranree,
That croon among the green breckan
And the blaeberrrie.

"And saft and couthie were the words
He coo'd into my ear,
Like wafts o' heavenly wind that blaw
When nane but love can hear.
And sweet and sweeter grew the kiss
For miles he gied to me,
As we gaed through the green breckan
And the blaeberrrie.

"Then in the Glen o' Monymore,
Where the brown waters sing,
He took my hand, and fondly bound
My finger wi' a ring.
O bonnie ring, O faithfu' ring,
O ring that trysted me,
As we gaed through the green breckan
And the blaeberrrie!

"I wear the ring, my Willie's ring;
It clasps me like his arms;
His heart beats in it warm and sweet,
And keeps my life frae harms.
And still it shines, and sae I ken
That he'll come hame to me,
And kiss me 'mang the green breckan
And the blaeberrrie."

More effluence and verbal facility, more of the tricks of modern style, are to be found in the contributions of William Canton, a young poet whose fine poem, "Through the Ages" (reprinted here), won, some few years ago, an enthusiastic article from the editor of the *Examiner*. Canton has a larger reach, if a less self-contained manner, than his friend Freeland; he is more conscious of literary form, and more susceptible to meretricious influences; but he is a lively and a vigorous singer for all that, and climbs now and then far higher than any of his compeers. His "Kozma the Smith" is a first-rate performance, at once pathetic and picturesque. I note, moreover, as a sample of this writer's cunning in workmanship, the pretty verses to "The Robin," where unrhymed stanzas are so cleverly woven together as quite to disguise at a first reading the fact that rhyme is absent—

"THE ROBIN.

"When ice is black upon the pond,
And woods and lanes are choked with snow
The robin flutters in!
The little maids, with wide glad eyes,
Stand spellbound, lest a breath or sign
Shall scare him from his crumbs.

"Oft when the fire is keen with frost,
And blinds are drawn and candles lit—
(O robin, flutter in!)
They sit around the cosie hearth,
And hear with wondering love and awe,
How robin's breast grew red.

"Fond little maids! each fancies now
That somewhere in the great white snow—
(O robin, flutter in!)
That somewhere, lost in wastes of snow,
An icy cross forsaken stands,
And Christ hangs pale and dead!

"A childish fancy! Be it so,
And let me ever be a child,
With robin fluttering in,
Than grow into the man who sees
In wintry wastes of unbelief
A phantom cross and Christ."

Strong, simple, and manly are the contributions of Mr. Stoddart; naively quaint and humorous his stanzas about the Devil. He is the author of an anonymous poem published a short while ago, and entitled "The Village Life," the happy touches of character and frank simplicity in which would have delighted Thomas Aird. Among those who sing habitually in the good broad Doric, David Wingate is pre-eminent; his manner pleasantly recalls *Whistle-Binkie*, that charming collection of the minor minstrelsy of the Scottish Lowlands; but quite as good as anything of the sort in the present collection is, despite certain verbal infelicities, William Allan's bright little brooklet of melody, "The Burn."

"THE BURN."

"Dreepin', creepin'
 Frae the hills;
 Joinin', twinin'
 Into rills;
 Loupin', coupin'
 Owre the linn;
 Purlin', curlin'
 'Mang the whins;
 Lauchin', daffin',
 Dimplin', wimplin',
 Tumblin', wumblin',
 Rattlin', prattlin',
 Wi' a bairnie's glee.

"Meetin', greetin'
 Ither streams;
 Swellin', tellin'
 Lovers' dreams.
 Hissin', kissin',
 Fu' o' pranks;
 Toddlin', cuddlin'
 'Tween the banks;
 Twirlin', swirlin',
 Glancin', dancin',
 Blinkin', jinkin',
 Ringin', singin',
 Wanton, blythe, an' free.

"Roamin', foammin'
 On its way;
 Turnin', spurnin'
 Bank and brae;
 Length'nin', strength'nin'
 Prood an' bauld,
 Ripplin', cripplin',
 Growin' auld;
 Nearin', fearin',
 Ocean hearin',
 Sighin', dyin',
 Ever lyin'
 In the silent sea."

Even after my *ad captandum* quotations, no one will require to be told that the book contains, not merely clever verses, but absolute poetry. As I write, I see that it is described contemptuously in a contemporary (the critical vagaries of which are past praying for) as a collection of poetical essays by Scottish antiquarians! I can imagine how such a description will amuse the genial ballad-singers, when they next gather to compare notes at the Peeseweep Inn; for in truth, the only "antiquarian" quality about their work is its simple manliness, heartiness, and independence of silly and ephemeral modern fashions. The Glasgow ballad-book is an honour to Glasgow, and well worthy of the district which has long been famous as a nesting-place of sweet and kindly singers.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Bits of Old China. By William C. Hunter. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

If we were to take seriously all the eulogies poured in the present work on the state of foreign affairs which existed in Canton before treaty days we should be compelled to believe that the lives and treasure expended in the wars of 1842 and 1860 were dissipated in vain, and that the objects we fought for were empty shadows. Why, if Mr. Hunter's idyllic pictures were true to the life, need we have desired any change in our relations with China? With the mandarins suave and benevolent, the native merchants strictly upright and even generous, the people kindly and trade flourishing, what more was there to be desired? Was it, after all, true then that, as the Emperor Heen-fung said, we were "uncontrollably fierce and unruly," and that we fought because it was "our nature to." We should be inclined to answer this last

question in the affirmative if we did not know that memory, as a rule, does not serve up old recollections in an *olla podrida*, but presents to the appetite only those events which are pleasant to the eye and taste, relegating those suggestive of indigestion and nausea to the oblivion they deserve. This is eminently the case with Mr. Hunter's reminiscences. He persistently calls upon us to look with him on the golden side of the shield, and refuses to acknowledge that there is another and a less attractive metal on the other face.

But the circumstances of the time must not unfrequently have put his optimism sorely to the test. According to the letter of the law, every foreigner was bound to leave Canton at the close of every tea season, and while in residence was only allowed to wander about three times in a month, and never without a linguist. The sale of opium was strictly prohibited, and the presentation by foreigners of petitions at the city gates was sternly forbidden. All these restrictions are laughed at by Mr. Hunter, who looks back with delight to the way in which they were one and all, in the main, disregarded. But still, there they were, and were liable at any time to be enforced. Resistance to them would, at the moment, have been impossible, as, in the absence of any fleet in the Chinese seas powerful enough to combat the mandarins, the power on the spot rested entirely in their hands. The fact, too, that foreigners were allowed to deal only with those Hong-merchants who were especially licensed by the Peking government for the purpose was a galling restriction to trade, and one to which none but those who had been long nurtured in a sense of privation, would ever have willingly submitted. The enormous fortunes also which these middle-men made were tantalising witnesses to the foreign merchants of the losses inflicted on them by the presence of these intermediaries between themselves and the native markets. No wonder the Hong-merchants were willing to pay enormous fees for the privileges bestowed upon them, even though their office entailed the responsibility of controlling the foreigners, and of guaranteeing their obedience to the law. But this being so, it was plainly to their interest that things should go smoothly; and when personal advantage favours the indulgence of placid good humour, Chinamen can be very agreeable.

So Mr. Hunter found them to be; and he relates several incidents which fully bear out his estimate of their good qualities. Their irreproachable honesty and the confidence they placed in the honour of their foreign clients were certainly remarkable. Under the changed condition of open markets, and large foreign commercial communities, these characteristics have naturally become less marked, and the same complete trust on both sides can no longer exist in its entirety. The old order of things doubtless constituted an item in favour of the ante-treaty period over the present time; and in other ways life at Canton was unquestionably more interesting then than it is now. In their complete contempt for foreigners, and ignorance of their habits, the Chinese "gang'd their ain gait" and pursued their own methods in entire disregard of alien opinion, and thus

allowed the "Fan-kwae" an insight into their modes of thought which is now forbidden to the inhabitants of the treaty ports. At this time of day it would, for example, be impossible that such an incident as that which Mr. Hunter tells us happened to Capt. Harry Eyres, of H.M.S. *Modeste*, should occur. During the first Chinese war that officer was preparing to attack the Swallow's Nest fort, near Canton, when towards dark "a small China boat was reported pulling for the ship. . . . It was allowed to come alongside, when a Chinaman (the commandant of the fort) getting on deck asked to see 'Miss-ee Kaptan,' who appeared; but as his visitor preferred to see him alone, Eyres led him down to the cabin. . . . Once in the cabin he [the Chinaman] made known the object of his visit, which was, that inasmuch as Eyres and he were not enemies, he saw no reason—in fact, considered it madness—for them to shoot at one another. . . . 'My show you. My long you No. 1 good fien. What for fightee? Large Man-ta-le makee fightee, he please; s'pose to-molla [to-morrow] have got fightee, you no puttee plum [i.e., shot] your gun, my no puttee plum my gun; puttee fire physic [powder] can do very well, makee plenty noise, makee plenty smoke. My no spilum [spoil] you, you no spilum my.' It is needless to say that this ingenuous offer was not accepted, and when the bombardment began among the first persons whom Capt. Eyres saw taking to the open was his "No. 1 good fien."

Mr. Hunter has a number of such stories to tell, and he has, altogether, succeeded in reviving many amusing reminiscences of life at Canton in the old days.

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.

Turenne. By H. M. Hozier. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS little book is the third part of the series of lives of great warriors being published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. We have not read Col. Malleon's *Louden*; but Col. Hozier's account of Turenne deserves, we think, little more praise than Col. Brackenbury's imperfect attempt to describe the exploits of Frederick the Great reviewed by us a few months ago. Col. Hozier, indeed, has studied his subject; he has got up his authorities well; and he is less shallow than his predecessor, and commands a stronger and more lucid style. But, like Col. Brackenbury's, the present work makes excursions into the domain of history, quite out of place in a sketch of the kind; and, while it is overloaded with minute details, which often perplex and fatigue the reader, and it has a strong flavour of the pedantry of the camp, after the tedious and heavy German model, it fails to convey a vivid impression of the characteristics of Turenne's genius, of his position among the masters of war, and even of the condition of the military art, in the second half of the seventeenth century—a subject which the author imagines he has placed in its fulness before the student. The book, in a word, abounds in irrelevance, and is wanting in judgment, insight, and skill; and, even for an epitome, it falls short of what it might have been made by a competent writer. We are constrained to notice, with

grave censure, a practice followed by Col. Hozier, without compunction, throughout these pages. Col. Brackenbury ventured to describe the life and military career of Frederick the Great without, it would seem, being even aware that Napoleon has left us a precious fragment on the principal campaigns of the Prussian king. Col. Hozier has not been equally careless. He has read the *Précis* of the wars of Turenne; but he has borrowed largely from Napoleon's commentaries, without dropping a hint as to the true authorship. The same filching from the thoughts of others appears flagrantly in another instance: Col. Hozier has transferred to his text whole pages from the elaborate volume of M. Roy (the latest eulogist of Turenne), and has not vouchsafed a word of acknowledgment, and we feel bound to let the public know this palpable breach of literary good faith.

Turenne, born in 1611, belonged, on his father's side, to the great noblesse of France, and, on his mother's, was of the blood of Nassau, the most illustrious house of the seventeenth century. Like Luxembourg and William III., the future commander was a sickly child; but he inured himself to fatigue from boyhood; and he devoted days and nights to the earnest study of the art of war as it was then understood. A Calvinist, too, of the strict type, he scorned the dissolute life of the youth of the time; and, even in his teens, he gave many proofs of the calm self-control, the power of reflection, and the faculty of ruling the wills of others, which were marked features of the character of the man. While still a boy he passed under the care of his uncle, Henry Frederick of Nassau; and, serving first as a private soldier, but rapidly attaining the grade of officer, he witnessed the contest of the States with Spinola, and distinguished himself at several sieges for steady courage and professional skill. The experience he acquired in youth, in the ranks, he was wont to say was of great value. It made him familiar with the details of the military life and habits of the day, and it may have been due to this that the great future strategist was singularly chary of the blood of his men, and very attentive to their daily needs; and besides, possessed, in a high degree, skill in organising and preparing troops for the field. Turenne entered the service of Louis XIII. at the age of nineteen, and obtained a regiment; and it was soon observed that his corps was noted for its discipline, for its good evolutions, and for its confidence in its youthful commander. During the next thirteen years Turenne constantly served in the numerous campaigns of the Thirty Years' War. He had Weimar, La Valette, and Harcourt as chiefs, and he has left it on record that he owed much of his future success to these able superiors. In this period of probation for command he proved himself a thoroughly capable officer—energetic, skilful, versed in his calling, and learned beyond his fellows in the camp; and on two occasions, at least, at Casale and Trino, he exhibited the fine strategic art—the faculty of combining large operations—which is the most distinctive mark of his genius. At the age of thirty-two he was made a marshal of France, having gained his *bâton* by sheer merit, in spite of

obstacles of many kinds; and for the next thirty years he was, beyond comparison, the most eminent leader of armies in Europe. Col. Hozier properly devotes a chapter to examining the state of the art of war and of military arrangements at this period, when Turenne's powers were in their full development; but he has borrowed largely from other writers, and his views are not very clear or able. It is a mistake to suppose that the French commander is the true parent of modern strategy: Parma had shown before what could be achieved by combinations on an extensive scale; and no move of Turenne, in his many campaigns, surpasses one or two of the great King of Sweden. But of Turenne it may be justly said that he developed this branch of the military art to a point of perfection before unknown, since the fall, at least, of the Roman empire. He proved, by many notable exploits, how inferior campaigns of sieges are to campaigns of ably-devised movements; and, more distinctly than had been seen before, he demonstrated how strategic skill, by bringing upon a given theatre a superior force to bear on the foe, may be decisive of the results of the contest. In fact, strategy, in its proper sense, made no real progress between his time and that when Napoleon appeared on the scene; and though his well-conceived and judicious plans are seldom marked by the dazzling splendour and originality of those of the modern Hannibal, they exhibit rare ability, and often great daring. For the rest, everyone knows that the state of the theatres in which wars were waged in those days necessarily made strategy less rapid and brilliant than it has been in the nineteenth century; and the small and ill-appointed armies of the time were not comparable, for operations in the field, with the immense and perfectly-organised hosts at the disposition of the generals of this age. But military capacity could make itself felt as palpably in the days of Turenne as in those of Napoleon and Von Moltke, though its instruments were of an inferior order; and as the defects in contending armies were, on both sides, of the same kind, the result was not that there was less room for skill in a leader then than now, but that campaigns were much less decisive and wars were much more protracted and bloody.

We cannot review the campaigns of Turenne, described fairly by Col. Hozier, but without distinctness and breadth of view. As we have said, strategy was his peculiar excellence. He manifested his superiority in this respect from the moment when he assumed command. As a strategist, no doubt, he might have done greater things, for he was somewhat wanting in rapid decision. He should have marched on Brussels after the battle of the Dunes; he ought to have insisted on seizing Amsterdam in the memorable campaign of 1672; and Napoleon has shown that his masterly movement behind the Vosges, in 1674, might have been productive of larger results. Once, too, he was foiled and out-generalled by Montecuculi, his well-known rival; and though he more than atoned for this in his admirable manoeuvres in 1675, the discomfiture was not the less decisive. But, taken altogether, the strategy of Turenne attained all but the highest degree of excellence. It displays deep reflection,

exact calculation, the skilful adaptation of means to ends, and sometimes execution of extreme merit; and, as might have been expected from that thoughtful genius, it distinctly improved with the growth of experience. Thus, in the closing scenes of the Thirty Years' War, it was Turenne who rectified the faulty plan of the allied operations before adopted, and concentrated the Swedish and French forces; and his remarkable march up and down the Rhine, the brilliant manoeuvres by which, more than once, he interposed between divided enemies, and the fine movements which drove the Archduke, completely baffled, beyond the Inn, are notable specimens of the highest generalship. We pass over the Marshal's deeds in the Fronde, though some of these illustrate his powers, and hasten to the last part of his career, when his genius is seen in its mature splendour. The plan of the great campaign of 1672 is almost wholly the work of Turenne, and in its conception is without a fault; and, had he not somewhat timidly yielded to Louvois, and failed to seize the dykes at the decisive moment, its execution would have been perfect, and the United Provinces must have been conquered. Not less admirable, though of a different kind, were Turenne's operations in 1672-73 in preventing the junction of the allied armies; and, though he was baffled in these at last, the celebrated movement which saved Alsace, and the fine campaign of 1675—the last of this illustrious chief—remain models of strategic skill. As a tactician Turenne was less eminent. He usually avoided pitched battles, and more than once was completely defeated; and, though he was trusted and loved by his troops, he did not possess the wonderful insight and inspiration of Condé on the field or in the heat and din of the conflict. Yet, in what we may call the greater tactics, that is, the arrangements before engaging, Turenne exhibited the greatest skill; and the manner in which he discomfited Condé, near Gien, on the Loire, in the war of the Fronde, has obtained from Napoleon the highest praise. Turenne, too, like other great soldiers, was more than a consummate chief and director of the operations of war. Profoundly versed in the details of his art, possessing rich gifts of experience and thought, and with a patient, studious, and ever-growing genius, it is not surprising that Turenne was a military reformer of the highest order; and to him, more than, perhaps, to Louvois, were due most of the great improvements which almost transformed the armies of France in the first part of the reign of Louis XIV., and made them the admiration and terror of Europe.

Turenne commanded armies for thirty years, before he met a soldier's death on the Salsbach: what is his true place among the masters of war? Col. Hozier compares him to the Duke of Wellington; but the comparison strikes us as not felicitous. The two men, indeed, had some points in common; both were thoroughly versed in the details of war; both were singularly sparing of the lives of their troops; both were eminently safe and sagacious leaders; in both judgment and strength of will were in the highest degree conspicuous. But Turenne was a consummate strategist, while strategy was the weak point of Wellington; Turenne was

not a tactician of the first order, whereas Wellington, in defensive tactics, has not been excelled by any chief. Turenne was in advance of the ideas of his day in all that concerns the military art; and this cannot be said of our great countryman. We would rather compare the French marshal to two well-known commanders of this century, though the resemblance is very far from perfect. In the appreciation of strategic science, of "the sublime side of the art," in Napoleon's phrase, Turenne may stand by the Archduke Charles. He improved, too, like the German chief, as the circle of his experience widened; but he was more fortunate than the Austrian prince, opposed to the greatest of modern warriors; and his campaigns are more plainly marked by genius. The illustrious Frenchman may be, also, compared to Von Moltke in some respects; both executed admirably well-laid plans, elaborate rather than of dazzling excellence; but Von Moltke has never displayed the fertility of resource of Turenne, and his high qualities in difficult crises. On the whole, we are disposed to consider Turenne as the first commander of the seventeenth century; inferior, doubtless, to Marlborough in the field, but probably superior in the great moves of war; in genius, perhaps, not before Gustavus, but surpassing him in the results of his exploits; and certainly the most illustrious name among the famous soldiers of the old French monarchy.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

Fernshawe. Sketches in Prose and Verse.
By A. Patchett Martin. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

MR. A. PATCHETT MARTIN is one of the small band of literary men whose lives have from childhood onward been spent in Australia. The founder, or part-originator, and for a long time co-editor in the management of the *Melbourne Review*, and with an indirect connexion with various journals and magazines throughout Victoria and New South Wales, he naturally came in contact with the greater number of those few penmen who in a land of manual labour preferred the desk to the settler's axe, the squatter's stock-whip, or the gold-seeker's sieve. It is, therefore, to be regretted, from an English reader's point of view, that he has not told us more concerning some of those men of pen and pencil whose names have a more than local, a more than purely colonial reputation. There is but a passing reference, for example, to the late Marcus Clarke; none whatever to Henry Kendall, a Queenslander and one of the most genuine of Australian poets, notwithstanding that he is too often a mere echo of Swinburne; there are but single allusions to the artists Buvelot and John Gully, and there is none to Nicholas Chevalier. On the other hand, two of the most interesting papers in the collection are devoted to colonial men of mark—one to the poets Adam Lindsay Gordon and J. Brunton Stephens, and the other to the unfortunate Percy Oswald Tanner.

In his address to the English reader Mr. Martin states that the essays and short papers comprised in his volume are "the work of one bred and educated in the colony of Victoria, who, with the temerity fostered by that exhilarating clime, essayed to assert his critical

views almost exclusively on English subjects, without ever having lived—at least to his knowledge—in the Mother Country." The tone throughout the Preface is at once so modest and independent as to win over the reviewer, notwithstanding his first feeling of prejudice in taking up this curiously-bound book, with its red-line margins and eccentricities in the way of printers' ornamentations. It is as a "colonial reflex," indeed, that the book is in great part interesting, but at the same time there are few readers who might not learn something new, see something in a novel light, if they read the volume through. Mr. Martin is always sincere, and, therefore, he is worth listening to. Of catholic tastes, neither his preferences nor his judgments are provincial or colonial, while at least one or two of his essays show a critical and sympathetic insight very decidedly above the average. As a writer of verses he is certainly inferior to many an anonymous contributor to "poet's corners," though now and again, as in the pleasant song, "My Love and I," he shows genuine feeling in alliance with fitting words. Curiously enough neither the scenery nor the stirring pioneer life of the colonies seem to have impressed him very strongly. There is nothing either in his prose or verse of that Austral passion to be found in the writings of Marcus Clarke, of Gordon, and of Henry Kendall. Readers caring for short critical dissertations will enjoy the pleasant papers on Béranger, Card. Newman, Tolstol's *Cossacks*, Carlyle's *Reminiscences*, *Feminine Fiction*, Fielding, Ruskin and Modern England, R. L. Stevenson, the Drama as a Fine Art, and so forth; while those more especially interested in things Australian will turn to the two short articles already referred to.

What Mr. Martin says concerning the late Adam Lindsay Gordon is eminently sympathetic, and, in the main, just. When, however, he remarks that, "in the whole range of English literature there have been few poets possessed of a finer lyrical faculty than Adam Lindsay Gordon," one is inclined to call to mind Trollope's advice, "Don't blow, Victorians!" The account of Mr. Brunton Stephens's writings is interesting mainly because the poet in question is practically unknown on this side of the world. Parody seems to be the forte of the writer in question, and undoubtedly there is much cleverness in the Darwinian love story entitled the "Power of Science," wherein a scientific lover wins his mistress by singing to her the theory of evolution:

"I sang the very dawn of life,
Cleared at a bound the infinite chasm
That sunders inorganic dust,
From sly-born protoplasm"—

or in the "Address to a Black Gin" where the poet exclaims:—

"Eve's daughter! with that skull! and that complexion?
What principle of 'natural selection'
Gave thee with Eve the most remote connexion?"

In point of romantic interest there is nothing in this volume to equal the account headed "A Literary Waif," a brief narrative of the main incidents in the life of Percy O. Tanner, at one time the mainstay, both with pen and pencil, of the *Sydney Punch*. An evil fortune pursued this brilliantly accomplished man, the

record of whose short life—he was only twenty-eight at the time of his death—is as sad and almost as tragical as that of Poe, or as that of the late James Thomson. In youth he moved in an aristocratic and recklessly extravagant circle in London and Paris; a year or two later, impoverished and friendless, he was a digger at the gold fields; then "a half-starved wandering wretch"; then the fairly well remunerated and much-sought-after caricaturist of the *Sydney Punch*. Later, broken in health, but not in spirit, we hear of him as the editor of an up-country paper boasting the title of the *Murrumbidgee Times*; in January of 1872 as one of the adventurous band of men who started from Port Jackson in the brig *Maria* on the ill-starred "New Guinea colonisation" expedition; next as a suffering castaway on board one of the rafts upon which the survivors, after the wreck of the *Maria* on the Bramble reef, sought to save themselves; and, finally, there is recorded of him, "death in the surging, angry waves, after terrible exposure."

If for nothing else than for the record of this unfortunate life, Mr. Martin's volume is well worthy of perusal.

WILLIAM SHARP.

NEW NOVELS.

A Prince of Darkness. By Florence Warden. In 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

What's His Offence? By the Author of "The Two Miss Flemings," &c. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Hearts or Diamonds? By Iza Duffus Hardy. In 2 vols. (White.)

A Lost Son and the Glover's Daughter. By M. Linskill. (Fisher Unwin.)

Duke of Kandos and Two Duchesses. By A. Mathey. Translated from the French by Frank Pinckney Clark. (Maxwell.)

The Record of Ruth. By the Author of "A Modern Minister." (Elliot Stock.)

We have heard that "The Prince of Darkness is a gentleman," but Miss Warden's own peculiar Prince of Darkness is two gentlemen, or rather he is one gentleman with two personalities and environments, and he, or they, is occasionally personated by a third gentleman who, in his normal condition, is known as Mr. Smith, while the genuine and only Prince of Darkness is sometimes the dashing M. de Breteuil, the Frenchman about town, and sometimes the feeble paralytic Mr. Beresford, the sober English man of business. I know that this looks confusing; but then if a thing be confusing, it is only proper that it should look what it is; and for the confusion Miss Warden and not her present critic must take the responsibility. The Prince, *alias* M. de Breteuil, *alias* Mr. Beresford, is really the Hon. Mr. Corrie, son of Lord Kingscliffe, who has a mansion in Paris, and moves in Parisian society, though his own father is ignorant that he is still in the flesh. He is not only a swindler, a murderer, a well-known man of fashion in the metropolis, and an active member of a firm whose place of business is near Calais, but he is also a highway robber, and is assisted in his robberies by a large and savage wolf-hound which pounces upon his victims and which, by an

unfortunate mistake, finally pounces upon the prince himself, so bringing to an end the lively but bewildering career—or careers—of Messrs. Corrie, De Breteuil, and Beresford. These complications are in themselves sufficiently trying, but, as a matter of course, they bring others in their train. The Beresford half of the Prince of Darkness has a daughter, and this daughter loves and is loved by a certain Gerald Staunton—a young man whom her father has befriended and taken into his employ. This young man devotes his life to avenging the death of his own father, who has been robbed and murdered by some unknown scoundrel, and discovers at last, to his horror, that the murderer is M. de Breteuil, and that De Breteuil is one with Mr. Beresford, his benefactor and the parent of the girl whom he has taken to be his wife. Something ought to be said about the part in the story played by the mysterious Mr. Smith, but “that way madness lies.” Suffice it to remark, that when De Breteuil, a tall thin man, is compelled to leave Paris in order to transform himself into Mr. Beresford at Calais, he arranges to be personated in Paris by Mr. Smith, who, though he is a stout fat man, “makes up” so successfully, that even De Breteuil’s mistress is deceived and takes him to be her lover. In improbabilities, Miss Warden, since the days of *The House on the Marsh*, has always been strong; but mere improbability has clearly become too tame for her: she must now have downright impossibility, and plenty of it. Still, even impossibilities may be made tolerable by skilled and coherent arrangement; but in this, *A Prince of Darkness*, is recklessly deficient. Characters are introduced without any apparent object, and occasionally there are evidences that the writer has either changed her mind during the process of the story, or formed some cunning plan, and then forgotten to carry it out. When, for example, special stress is laid on a likeness between the unknown highwayman—whose face has been seen—and a highly respectable young Calais manufacturer, we think that another complication is being prepared, but we wait and wait, and nothing comes. The disappointment is not great, but still one cannot help thinking that, seeing Miss Warden had no need of it, M. Victor Fournier’s suspicious countenance might have been spared him.

There are a few minor absurdities in *What’s His Offence?* the most noteworthy of them being the title, to which, even with the help of the explanatory quotation, I find myself quite unable to attach any meaning. It is, however, very much superior in all respects to *A Prince of Darkness*, its main defect being that the plot only holds together in virtue of the prolonged and utterly imbecile misunderstandings which are so dear to a certain class of novelists—especially feminine novelists—but so completely impossible in real life. The alienations of Sir Philip Trevor from Olive Lindsay, and of Greville Estcourt from Eve Hamlyn, are only explicable on the hypothesis that they are all idiots, and as their general conduct is the reverse of idiotic, the four lapses from sweet reasonableness are irritatingly incredible. Olive’s lapse may, perhaps, be condoned, for the simplicity with which Sir Philip accepted a bogus letter as a proof of

her faithlessness might almost suffice to make her believe herself the victim of a heartless desertion, but the other three are really inexcusable. Indeed, there are various ways in which the construction of the story is decidedly faulty—the ghost episode, for example, is a very clumsily managed piece of business; but faults of this kind are inevitable when a writer whose true *métier* is light character sketching persists in taking upon herself the responsibilities of a rather intricate plot. Nothing could well be prettier or more delicately truthful than the opening chapters, which deal with the Hamlyn family, and with the early days of Eve’s love story before she and Greville Estcourt had begun to make each other needlessly miserable. The simple-minded vicar, confused rather than elated by his unexpected promotion, is a very happily conceived character, the two sets of twins are charming, and brother Joel, “the false prophet,” though rather too priggish and self-assertive to be charming, has, at any rate, a sharply-cut individuality which makes him live for us. The Legard family—in which must be included Betty Legard’s adventurous school friend, Judith Frith—are equally good in their way; and, indeed, the author is so successful in all her subsidiary characters that one is tempted to advise her to try her hand at a novel without a hero, without a heroine, and—most important of all—without a plot.

I am working up to a climax, and shall then have to work down again. From *A Prince of Darkness* to *What’s His Offence?* was one step upward; from *What’s His Offence?* to *Hearts or Diamonds?* is another, and the latter step is a tolerably high one. Miss Hardy’s novel is not ambitious, but within the limits she has assigned herself her workmanship is perfect. The first part of the action of the story is laid in one of the sparsely settled districts of California, in and around the “rancho house” of Mr. Josiah P. Jones, of Jonesville; the second in the ball-rooms and drawing-rooms of New York during the press of the season. It is in the Californian portion of the story that we find the author’s most winning and captivating work—there are some love scenes the grace and tenderness and truthfulness of which I have never seen surpassed; but it is only when we reach the middle of the second volume, which is the record of the heroine’s New York triumphs, that we become acquainted with the full resources of Miss Hardy’s power in the region of true tragedy. Clara Seyton, in her play with the heart of the chivalrous Coriolanus, is almost, but not quite, a Clara Vere de Vere; and in the wonderful skill with which the writer differentiates the almost from the quite, she manifests a penetrative subtlety of insight which rises to genius. The general reader will, however, be more profoundly impressed—as indeed it is natural he should be—by the terrible chapter in which Coriolanus and Sir George Lydiard play their last game of cards together with nothing less than a life for the stake. The situation is one which, in the hands of ninety-nine novelists out of a hundred, would be irretrievably spoiled either by naked weakness or by the extravagance which is only weakness in disguise; but Miss Hardy rises to a great opportunity, and her touch has such mastery

that no one who reads this chapter and those which succeed it is likely soon to forget them. The plot of *Hearts or Diamonds?*—if plot it can be called—is a very simple one, which it would be easy to summarise; but it would be unfair to undertake the task, for though the interest centres itself in persons rather than in events, the events have an interest of their own, and I will not minimise the reader’s pleasure by disclosing them. The novel is one which, in itself, suffices to brighten the dull season in the publishing world; for it has freshness of conception, strong grasp of character, triumphant handling of strong or delicate situation, and unflinching felicity of literary workmanship.

Miss Linskill’s two stories are creditable examples of the journey-work of a capable writer; but most readers of that very attractive story, *Between the Heather and the Northern Sea*, will, I think, find them a little disappointing. Some novelists can only do their best when they have a large canvas to work upon, and to this class Miss Linskill probably belongs. Both *A Lost Son* and *The Glover’s Daughter* are deficient in body, and they lack the compensating quality which sometimes atones so sufficiently for the deficiency. The natural consequence is that the stories fail to take strong hold of our interest. They are fairly well constructed, and the writing is good throughout; but, as Sir Joshua Reynolds said, when he snapped his fingers before a vaguely unsatisfying picture, “they want *that*.” It should be added that the landscape in the latter story is admirably painted in; but Miss Linskill can do, and has done, better work than this.

I have bracketed the *Duke of Kandos* and *Two Duchesses*, because, though nominally two stories, they are really one; and the latter will be unintelligible save to those who have read the former. M. Mathey has evidently devoted his days and nights to the alternate study of Gaboriau and Dumas père, and has produced a romance in what may be described as the combined manner of these popular writers. His stories have no literary value, but he has considerable power of plot construction, and those readers who become absorbed in the first few chapters of the *Duke of Kandos* will in all probability read on until they reach the last page of *Two Duchesses*.

The only thing to be said in favour of *The Record of Ruth* is that it is very short. It tells the story of how Ruth, the daughter of a linen-seller of Jerusalem, betrothed to Judas Iscariot, conceived a passion for Iscariot’s divine Master, and of how her lover, “for the sake of the jealousy which consumed him, did betray the Nazarene unto his enemies.” The writing is simply wretched, being a most incapable travesty of the style of Dr. Abbott’s *Philochristus*; but, were it as good as it is bad, its goodness would not atone for so gross a violation of good feeling and good taste.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The World of London. By Count Paul Vasili. (Sampson Low.) It cannot be doubted that the interest of this book has been largely forestalled by a smart stroke of business on the part of a rival author and publisher. The

effect was the more decisive in that the other book also purported to be written by a foreigner. Whatever may be the truth in that case, no one will ever suggest that Count Paul Vasili is an Englishman. His sketches of English society are exceedingly superficial, and present views both of persons and of politics which could only suggest themselves to a foreigner. Now and then we find a sarcastic touch which goes home, especially in the first few chapters; but the greater part of the book is made up of mere catalogues of names and of the commonest platitudes. In a note to the preface, it is admitted that the author has made use of well-known materials; and in another note the publishers state that they have felt bound to expurgate the original work. Rarely, therefore, can a book of this sort have appeared under less favourable circumstances. But after all, the principal reason why it reads so flat is that no foreigner can have much to tell us about the world of London that the society papers and other gossip-mongers have not already made public.

Introduction of the Art of Printing into Scotland. By Robert Dickson. (Aberdeen: Edmond & Spark.) This handsome volume issues from the same local press as the scholarly work on *The Aberdeen Printers*, which was noticed in the ACADEMY just a year ago (September 27, 1884). Its subject, also, has some connexion with Aberdeen, for the introduction of printing into Scotland is associated with William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, whose name appears in the royal patent of 1507, and whose *Breviarium Aberdonense* (1509) was once thought to be the first Scotch printed book. The title page of that breviary has the words "in Edinburgensi oppido Walteri Chepman mercatoris impensis impressa." But it is now well known, from a collection of black letter tracts which first came to light in 1788 (confirmed by the above-mentioned patent of 1507), that Andro Myllar was from the beginning associated with Walter Chepman, and that their first book bears date 1508. Of Walter Chepman, it is enough to say that he was a wealthy citizen of Edinburgh, who evidently found the capital for the enterprise. Concerning Andro Myllar, nothing was ascertained until 1869, when M. Claudin, of Paris, noticed his device and name in an *Expositio Sequentiarum* (1506), probably printed at Rouen. The book was forthwith bought for the British Museum. About nine years later M. Claudin was fortunate enough again to discover Andro Myllar's name, this time as the printer of a book dated 1505 (also probably printed at Rouen), and now in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Such is the evidence for the assertion, now beyond dispute, that not Chepman, but Myllar, deserves the honour of being called the earliest Scotch printer. All who are interested in the early history of printing will be grateful to Mr. Dickson for having for the first time collected in the present volume the entire body of materials for the interesting story, and especially for having added a valuable series of facsimile reproductions of title-pages, colophons, devices, &c., no less than twenty-seven in number. The spirit of the work may be seen from the fact that it is dedicated to M. Claudin, himself a Scotchman on the mother's side.

Tigers at Large. Tales and Sketches. By Phil Robinson. (Sampson Low.) This is the second volume of a collection of the author's miscellaneous contributions to the periodical press, dignified by the name of the "Indian Garden" series. Like the first volume, it takes its title from one of the minor papers, which is not even printed first. We need say no more than that it is brought out in very attractive form, and makes excellent reading for the seaside.

The Fighting of the Future. By Capt. Ian Hamilton. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.) Though bound in cloth, this is in substance a pamphlet, written to enforce the lesson of the Boer war—that the modern soldier is above all things a rifleman, and that all his training should be devoted to this single object. What the author says seems deserving of attention; but we incline to think that the recent experience of the Sudan proves that he has not made sufficient allowance for the necessity of the old-fashioned discipline in order to produce all-round soldiers.

How we did without Lodgings at the Seaside. By the author of "How we did without Servants." (Griffith, Farran & Co.) The answer to the conundrum implied in the title is not, as we had fondly hoped, "Hire a Tent"; but is involved in the title of the previous work of the same writer. The secret simply is to take a furnished house and get your women folk to supply the service. The natural result will probably follow—that the amateur servants will do after their kind and find a young man apiece.

Our Colonies and India: how we got them, and why we keep them. By Cyril Ransome. (Cassell.) The author, who is professor of history at the Yorkshire College, here takes up the parable of Prof. Seeley, and expounds the material aspects of the "Expansion of England" to an audience of working men. Just at present, the current is setting in favour of drawing a closer bond of some sort between the mother country and the colonies, as a reaction against the old Whig policy of preparing for a kindly separation in the not remote future, an able expression of which may be found in Sir Henry Taylor's recent autobiography. Prof. Ransome's contribution to the question is twofold. He seeks to show from history that both the colonies and India were founded or acquired by England as part of a consistent (if not deliberate) policy of expansion, herein following the arguments of Prof. Seeley; and he goes on to argue that that policy has been justified, both in the past and in the present, by its material results. Our own children are our best customers, and will prove our best allies in time of need. While admitting that Prof. Ransome has put his case with admirable clearness, we do not feel convinced that the last word has been said on this interesting question. It is not difficult to imagine that fifty years hence India will supply herself with her own cotton goods, and that Australia will be equally self-sufficient. If so, where will then be the trade with England; and what material tie will there be, except possibly that of lender and borrower? It is equally easy to conceive the rise of rival interests which would render impossible a common policy between England and—say, Canada. In short, we do not believe that history affords any safe ground for speculation with regard to the future of the British Empire. The one thing to be deprecated is the use of language likely to stir bad blood on either side; and this caution is meant to extend not least as regards the natives of India.

The Life and Times of Colonel Fred. Burnaby. By J. Redding Ware and R. K. Mann. (Field & Tuer.) From the time of his ride to Khiva in 1875 to his death the other day in the Sudan, the name of Burnaby has been much before the public. In physical prowess, in love of adventure, and also in certain intellectual qualities, he was eminently fitted to become a popular hero, though not (we venture to think) a leader of the people. The chief facts of his life are sufficiently known to everybody. Most of them have already been recorded by himself in print. The joint authors of the present book, whom we take to be young Conservative journalists, have industriously gleaned all that is to be learnt about him from every source; and by

means of copious quotations from his books, speeches, &c., have been able to manufacture a stout volume of 362 pages. It would be ungracious to criticise it as if it were intended to be a work of literature. We will content ourselves with protesting against the dictum that Burnaby's *Ride across the Channel* "will end by being put on the same familiar shelf with *Robinson Crusoe* and *The Pilgrim's Progress*" (p. 219).

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co., have sent us, as the first volume of an oddly named series of "Travellers' Joy Books," an abridged version of *Don Quixote*, with some seven of the well-known illustrations by Gustave Doré. A short life of Cervantes is appended, which we cannot think well adapted for popular reading. The binding of stiff glazed paper is the best that could be adopted, except that the stitching is too tight.

MR. G. BLACKER MORGAN has privately circulated, in a limited edition of 200 copies, a reprint in the original blackletter of the rare tract giving a contemporary account of the burning of Old St. Paul's in 1561. The full title is "The True Report of the burning of the Steple and Church of Poules in London." The reprint forms vol. iii. of a series called *Genealogica Curiosa*, and has been entrusted to Messrs. Hazell, Watson, and Viney, of Aylesbury.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE are authorised by Messrs. Longmans to say that there is no truth in the statement, which has been made in several journals, that the *Edinburgh Review* will shortly cease to appear in its present form. No change whatever is contemplated.

MR. BRANDER MATTHEWS, the author of "French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century" and the "Theatres of Paris," has been in London for the past few months, and his new story, *The Last Meeting*, a novel in one volume, which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will publish shortly, will have copyright in this country.

THE report that Dr. Schliemann intends to go to Florida for his health is, we hear, unfounded.

IN the series of "Popular County Histories," which Mr. Elliot Stock has recently announced, the volume on *Derbyshire* will be written by Mr. John Pendleton of the *Yorkshire Post*.

MR. FITZGERALD MOLLOY has a new work in the press entitled *Royalty Restored*; or, London under Charles II., which will be published, by Messrs. Ward & Downey, towards the end of the month. In his preface Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy says the materials for his book have been taken, "as far as possible, from rare, and invariably from authentic, sources." It will be in two volumes, and will contain an etching of Charles II. and ten other portraits.

DR. ANNANDALE, editor of the new edition of Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary," has completed a new dictionary on the basis of the "Imperial," which will be published in October by Blackie & Son, under the title of *A Concise Dictionary of the English Language, Literary, Scientific, Etymological, and Pronouncing*. A great amount of matter is compressed into a moderate compass, and special attention is paid to the definition and explanation of the numerous words and terms that are apt to puzzle readers in the literature of the day.

PROF. N. HEINEMANN has finished a small volume of *Collections of Extracts from Modern German Works*, for translation at sight. The book is meant for advanced students and candidates preparing for examinations. Its characteristic features are, first that the extracts

are exclusively taken from works published since 1870, in order to acquaint the student with the current language of modern Germany, and secondly, the selections pertain to books belonging to various branches of science, literature and history, so as to enable the reader to become familiar with words and expressions of practical usefulness.

MESSRS. WARD & DOWNEY will publish next week, in three volumes, a new novel by Lady Duffus Hardy. It is entitled *In Sight of Land*. The same publishers will issue in a few days a new one-volume story by the author of "Once for All," the title of which is *Hunted Down*.

PROF. CHURCH has completed a new work entitled, *Two Thousand Years Ago*; or, *The Adventures of a Roman Boy*, in which he has sought to revivify that most interesting period—the last days of the Roman Republic. The work will be illustrated by Adrian Marie of Paris, and will be issued shortly by Blackie & Son.

A NEW volume is announced, entitled *Pictures and Emblems*, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander MacLaren, consisting of extracts from his writings. It will be published on October 1, at the office of the *Christian Commonwealth*.

WE learn that Dean Plumptre's translation of Dante's *Divina Commedia* in triple rhyme, on which he has been engaged for some years past, and of which some samples were printed in 1883, is now completed, and will appear in the course of next year in two volumes. The work will also include the Canzoniere, or minor poems of Dante, in metres corresponding to the original, and will be illustrated by critical and historical notes. It will be published by Messrs. Isbister.

SOME of the Italian papers have been asserting that when the Libri collection of MSS., bought at the Ashburnham sale for the Italian government, was examined on arrival, it was found that there were wanting thirty-nine codices which had been understood to have been included in the sale. Among these was stated to be a MS. of the fifth century containing the books of Leviticus and Numbers. It was added that the government was about to make a demand for a return of part of the purchase-money proportionate to this deficiency. The Florence *Nazione* points out, however, that the Leviticus and Numbers, at all events, though found in the catalogue of the Libri collection, cannot be supposed to have been comprised in the purchase, as it was notorious that Lord Ashburnham had given it up to the French government in 1880, having become convinced that it had been stolen from the Lyons museum. With regard to the other alleged deficiencies, the *Nazione* shows that the agreement made was simply for the purchase of such of the MSS. of the Libri collection as still remained in the possession of Lord Ashburnham, it being distinctly understood that some of the MSS. enumerated in the catalogue of 1853 had subsequently passed into other hands.

ON September 26 Messrs. Cassell & Company will publish the first volume of their "Miniature Library of the Poets," commencing with *Wordsworth*. The books will be issued in two bindings—in cloth with marbled sides, and in vegetable parchment with uncut edges.

THE Religious Tract Society have in the press, and will shortly publish, the following works: *Norwegian Pictures*, drawn with Pen and Pencil, with a glance at Sweden and the Gotha Canal, by Richard Lovett, with a map and 127 illustrations, engraved by E. Whympere, R. and E. Taylor, and others; *The King's Windows*; or, *Glimpses of the Wonderful Works of God*, by Rev. E. Paxton Hood, with illustrations; *The Life of Jesus Christ the Saviour*, by Mrs.

Watson, with engravings; *The Life of Jesus*; or, the Story of Jesus of Nazareth in its Earliest Form, by Rev. W. S. Lewis; *In Southern India: a Visit to some of the Chief Mission Stations in the Madras Presidency*, by Mrs. Murray Mitchell, with map and illustrations; *Jottings from the Pacific*, by the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, illustrated; *Everyday Life in China*; or, *Scenes along River and Road in the Celestial Empire*, by Edwin Joshua Dukes, with illustrations from the author's sketches, engraved by E. Whympere; *Everyday Life in South India*; or, the Story of Coopooswamey, an autobiography, with engravings, by E. Whympere; *Outlines of Hinduism*, by Dr. J. D. Murray Mitchell; *The Life and Times of Chrysostom*, by Rev. R. Wheeler Bush; *Anselm's Cur Deus Homo*, translated into English by Rev. R. S. Prout; *Assyria: its Princes, Priests, and People*, by A. H. Sayce, illustrated; *The Duellists on the Nile: Chapters on the Life, Literature, History, and Customs of Ancient Egypt*, by E. A. Wallis Budge, illustrated; *Our Anniversaries: a Text and a Verse for every Day in the Year*, selected and arranged by Alice Lang; *Watts' Divine and Moral Songs*, new Edition, with coloured illustrations by Robert Barnes, Gordon Browne, R. W. Maddox, and J. R. Lee.

AMONG illustrated story-books, the Religious Tract Society announce: *The King's Service: a Story of the Thirty Years' War*, by the Author of "The Spanish Brothers," &c.; *The Mistress of Lydgate Priory*; or, the Story of a Long Life, by Miss E. Everett Green; *One Day at a Time*; *Maddalena, the Waldensian Maiden*, and *Her People: a Tale of Waldensian Church Life*, rendered into English from the German by Julie Sutter; *Uncle Roger*; or, a Summer of Surprises, by Miss E. Everett Green; *Berthold the Goatherd*, by Mary Anne Filleul; *Fresh Diggings from an Old Mine*, by Mary E. Beck; *The Slippery Ford*, by M. C. Clarke; *Phil's Mother*, by Eglanton Thorne; *Dorothy Northbrooke*, by Miss E. S. Pratt; *Caroline Street*, by M. E. Ropes.

THE Ladies' Hall at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire is to be opened in October next, and the arrangements are being prosecuted with vigour. The necessary furniture is being purchased, and applications have already been received from candidates for admission. The subscriptions now amount to over £700. It is hoped that the total sum will soon be made up by those who are interested in the cause of female education in South Wales and the county of Monmouth.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. have arranged to publish immediately, under the title of "Cassell's National Library," a series of standard works in every branch of literature, including travel, biography, history, religion, science, adventure, fiction, belles-lettres, &c. The volumes will be printed from new type on paper specially manufactured. They will contain 192 pages, small octavo, in coloured wrapper, and will be issued weekly at threepence each. The series will be edited by Prof. Henry Morley.

THE third part of *The Manx Notebooks* (Douglas: G. H. Johnson) fully maintains the promise of the previous numbers. The most important paper is a further instalment of Mr. Moore's treatise on Manx surnames, which is a model of painstaking investigation. The very peculiar surnames of the Isle of Man are traced historically from the year 1408 to the beginning of the present century, chiefly by means of the manorial rolls and the parish registers. Some of the results are very curious. Thus both Lewin and Gelling are shown to be contractions of Giolla Eoin (John's servant), while Kewin is the modern form of Mac Eoin or McEoin (John's son). So again Kissack is Mac

Isaac, Killip is Mac Philip, and Costain is Mac Austeyn. Another paper of more than local interest is one on the birthplace of Bishop Wilson, containing a charming little sketch of the humble cottage in which his parents lived.

IN the Vienna Hofbibliothek there is a parchment MS., written between the years 1516 and 1519—the private prayer-book of the Emperor Charles V. It bears the traces of long use. In one place of the book, the spot where the emperor's spectacles used to lie is clearly marked, and in other places the names of some of his near relations are inscribed, as his Aunt Margaret, the Elector Joachim of Brandenburg, and others. It is adorned with beautiful miniatures by a Netherlandish artist. The book was formerly the property of the dissolved Jesuit College in Vienna Neustadt, where it had been kept since 1670.

TWO of Mr. George A. Henty's works for this season, which will be issued by Blackie & Son, are entitled *The Lion of the North*, and *Through the Fray*: the former deals with the period of Gustavus Adolphus, and the story of the latter is laid at the time of the Luddite Riots.

PROVOST CHRISTOPHER TEGNÉR, the eldest son of the famous Swedish poet, Esaias Tegnér, has just died in Lund at the age of seventy-eight. He was professor of Oriental languages at the University of Lund.

THE female element constitutes a tenth part of the entire "Studentschaft" of the University of Zürich during the present Semester. In the medical faculty there are twenty-nine ladies, in the philosophical fourteen, and two have inscribed themselves as students of its politico-economical sciences. Of these forty-five female students, fifteen are Swiss, and ten are Russian. Hitherto, Russia has supplied the largest contingent of female students at Zürich.

PROF. WÜLKER, of Leipzig, has just brought out the second and concluding part of his most valuable critical catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Literature, an indispensable handbook for all students of our oldest authors. Its title is *Grundriss zur Geschichte der Angelsächsischen Literatur, mit einer Übersicht der Angelsächsischen Sprachwissenschaft*, and its publishers are Veit & Co., Leipzig. It is somewhat saddening to an Englishman to see how very seldom an Englishman's name occurs in Prof. Wülker's pages compared with the number of German editors and commentators; but, as has been observed, "Anglo-Saxon is really too old for a nineteenth-century Englishman." We do trust that Prof. Wülker will continue his admirable and exhaustive work through the Early-English period. A critical list of its editions is sadly wanted, and there is little likelihood of any Englishman making it.

THE constitution of Manager Quince's company of interlude players—with Bottom, the weaver, as star, and Robin Starveling, the tailor, as Moonshine, which Shakspeare employed in his "Midsummer Night's Dream," receives illustration from some entries in the Rev. J. C. Atkinson's *Quarter Sessions Records of the North Riding of Yorkshire*. On January 9, 1615-16, the Pannell at Helmsley present a company of nine:

"Geo. White, weaver (26 years of age), John, Rich. and Outhbert Simpson, cordiners (25, 24, and 18), all of Eyton and Recusants, Nich. Postgate, lab' (13), Edw. Concett, tailor (30), also of Eyton, Rob. Simpson, cordiner, of Staithes (7 and upwards), and Rob. Harbutt al' Cawdiner, lab', of Goteland (7 and upwards), as players of interludes, vagabonds, &c.; and Ralph Rookby, Esq., of Marske, for receiving them in his dwelling-house, giving them bread and drink, and suffering them to escape unpunished, &c."

They submit themselves to the mercy of the

court, and are fined 10s. each. In like manner, at Thirske, on April 10, 1616, no less than twenty-seven persons are presented (and some fined 10s. each) for entertaining and supplying food to a company of seven men and boys—the boys doubtless playing women's parts—namely,

"Rich. Hudson, of Huton Bushell, weaver, 49 years of age [pleads guilty, and is sentenced to be whipt in the town of Thirske], Will Hudson (12), Geo. Hudson (11), Chr. Hutchinson of the same (16), Edw. Lister of Allerston, weaver (46), Roger Lister of the same (7 and upwards), and Rob. Skelton of Wilton, near Pickering (7 and upwards), as players of Enterludes, vagabundes and sturdy beggars, &c."

Again, at Thirske, on April 7, 1619, the Pannell present another company of four weavers and three tailors:

"Edw. Lister, aged 52, of Allerston, Rog. Lister of Buttercrambe, Tho. and Luke Burdsall of Thornton in Pickering-lieth, all weavers; Marm. Paley and Rob. Marchand, both of Bridlington, tailors, all above the age of 7, together with Will. Dickonson of Bridlington, tailor, as common Players of Enterludes, &c., playing at New Malton and divers other places."

At Helmesley, on July 8, 1612, the Pannell present

"Rich. Dawson of Stokesley, tanner and Constable there, for knowingly suffering Rob. Simpson of Staythes, shomaker, Rich. Hudson of Hutton Bushell, weaver, Edw. Lister of Allerston, weaver, common players of Interludes, wandering up and downe, &c., to escape unpunished."

At Topcliffe, on October 2 or 3, 1610,

"Tho. Pant, apprentice to Chr. Simpson of Eyton, shoemaker, complains that he has not been employed in his occupation . . . but hath been trayned up for these three years in wandering in the country, and playing of Interludes,"

and gets his indenture of apprenticeship (March 4, 1607) cancelled. The operations of the Autolycus of the period are represented by the presentment at Richmond, on October 6, 1609, of

"Will. Whitelock of Baldersly, alehousekeeper, for that his wife bought a hatt, which was stolen, of a rogue, he having another capp on his head, and bought it for a tryfle; and Jeffery Rowtles of the same, alehousekeeper, for that his wife bought a tablecloth of a rogue."

Sheets and "lesser linen" the Yorkshiremen did not seem able to manage without being found out. At Helmesley, on July 11, 1615,

"Rich. Longbones and Matth. Grainger are presented a third time, for stealing at Topcliffe [doubtless from some hedge where they were bleaching] one pair of linnen sheetes, value 12d., and two shirts, value 12d."

Full of interest these records of the life of the time are.

THE eighth annual meeting of the Literary Association of the United Kingdom will be held on Tuesday, September 15, and three following days, in the Western Law Courts, Plymouth. The association will be received at noon on Tuesday at a special meeting of the town council, and will afterwards proceed to business under the presidency of the Mayor of Plymouth. The papers to be read include the following: "The Libraries of the Three Towns (Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport)," by Alderman Shelly; "Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh," by Dr. T. N. Brushfield; "Our Town Library, its Success, and its Failures," by Mr. James Yates, of Leeds; "Libraries for the Young," by Mr. T. P. Briscoe, Nottingham; "Our Boys: what do they read?" by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Plymouth; "The Printing of Library Catalogues," by Mr. W. May, Birkenhead; "Extension of the Free Library System to Rural Districts," by Mr. Silvanus Trevel, Truro; "Classification," by Mr. W. Archer, Dublin; "On Classification

for Scientific and Medical Libraries," by Mr. T. B. Bailey; "Science and Art: a Theory of Library Classification," by Mr. T. Brownhill, Liverpool; "The Alpine Club Library," by Prof. F. Pollock; "Proposals for a Bibliography of National History," by Mr. H. R. Tedder; "Publishers' Subterfuges in the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. W. Roberts, Penzance; and "Free Libraries from a Bookseller's Point of View," by Mr. W. Downing, Birmingham. Other papers descriptive of the chief libraries of the West will be read by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, the Rev. Canon Moor, Mr. Edward Parfitt, Mr. John Taylor, and the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyoma. Visits will be paid to various libraries and institutions, and to the seats of Earl Morley and the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. The business of the meeting will be varied by a number of pleasant excursions, and the tastes of book-lovers will be delighted by an exhibition of books, bindings, and library appliances. A most successful and enjoyable meeting is anticipated. All communications should be addressed to the hon. sec., Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, Gray's Inn Square, W.C., or to the hon. local sec., Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Borough Librarian, Plymouth.

MR. HOSKYNs-ABRAHAM's letter ("A Visit to Syracuse") in the ACADEMY of September 5 contained a misprint (on p. 152, col. 3, l. 6): for "I have seen," read "I had seen."

A TRANSLATION.

THE BATTLE OF MALDON.

(L. 185 to end of what remains to us.)

(See ACADEMY, May 23, 1885.)

THEN those who lov'd not there to be did turn them from the fight;

The three, the sons of Odda, they were foremost in the flight.

'Twas Godric from the battle fled, forsook that noble one

Who gave him many a goodly steed full oft; he leapt upon

The horse in's trappings which his lord had own'd: it was not right;

And both his brethren ran with him, they cared not for the fight,

Godric and Godwig turn'd away from battle-rush and strife,

Fled to the shelter of the wood, to the fastness, for their life;

And with them more than had behov'd if these had thought upon

The gifts and goods so free bestow'd by him, their mighty one.

E'en so the words that Offa spake to them upon a day

When in the council-hall they talkt about the fight and fray,

How many a one did speak the word who would not do the deed,

And many valiant in the tongue, would fail in time of need.

Now fallen was the people's prince, Æthelraed's earl, that day,

And all his own hearth-comrades saw that low their leader lay.

Then went there forth proud thanes, brave men; they hasted eagerly,

One of two things their hearts' desire—to avenge their lord or die.

So Ælfrie's son well hearten'd them, a warrior young in years,

Ælfwin's spake, his words rang out in courage on their ears:

"Remember when we drank the mead, when at the board we rear'd

The boast aloft, heroes in hall, o' the sharp fight unafear'd.

Now be it proven who is brave; mine own good blood I'll shew;

Among the Mercian folk I come of lofty strain, I know;

The wise chief, Ealhhelm, strong and rich, my father's sire was he;

Thanes in that land shall twit me not that I go home to see

My own country now that my prince here lieth slain with sword—

Oh, ill of ill to me!—he was my kinsman and my lord."

Then went he forth, on vengeance bent; his weapon quickly found

A seaman there amid the host, and smote him to the ground.

He hearten'd well the men for fray, each gallant friend and fere—

Then Offa lifted up his voice, he shook the ash-wood spear—

"Lo Ælfwine, thou hast made strong our hearts in this our need;

Now that our prince lies low o' the earth, behoves us all indeed

That each make strong his fellow's heart while spear and sword we wield,

For Godric, Odda's coward son, hath play'd us false in field:

Full many a man, because of him, deem'd, as he rode on steed,

As on the prideful horse he rode, it was our lord, indeed.

Therefore the folk was scatter'd sore, the shield-burg broke in fight—

A curse upon his dastard deed that put our men to flight."

Then Leofsunu, he spake, aloft he held his buckler there,

He raised his linden-shield on high, and made him thus answer—

"I swear to thee I will not hence with ready foot in flight,

But will go on and will avenge my friend-lord in the fight:

Nor need the steadfast ones who dwell at Sturmere twit me then

That, now my friend has fallen in fight, I homeward fare again,

Go, lordless, from the fight; but I shall weapons take to me,

The iron sword and spear." Then lo, he went forth eagerly,

His heart despis'd the thought of flight, and stubborn-soul'd fought he.

Then Dunnere spake; he shook his lance; he call'd with mighty breath,

The old man, upon every one to avenge his leader's death.

"He must not pause, nor for his life have any care," he spoke,

"Who thinketh to avenge his lord upon the heathen folk."

Forth went they, Byrhtnoth's body-men, no care for life had they,

Then gan they stark and strong to fight, those spearmen in the fray.

They lifted up a prayer to God that vengeance they might know

For their friend-lord, avenge him well, work death upon the foe.

It was the hostage then began to help them willingly;

Among the good Northumbrian folk of gallant kin came he:

Ecglaf, his sire, Æscferth his name, he stay'd not from the fight,

The game of war, but sent abroad full many a shaft in flight.

Now would his wounding smite a man, now would he strike a shield;

From time to time he dealt a wound, while weapons he might wield.

Edward the Long stood yet in front; ready and keen was he;

He spake in words of gallant vaunt, that never a foot he'd flee,

Nor turn his back while's Better there upon the ground lay low

He brake the wall of shields, he fought against the heathen foe,

Till worthy vengeance he had wreakt on the viking host that day,

For his lord, his giver of gold, ere yet upon the earth he lay.

So Ætheric, noble fere, likewise, full ready forth to go,
All stoutly Sigebyrht's brother fought, and many a man also.

Oh, keenly fought those fighters there; they clave the hollow shield;
The shield-edge brake, the corslet sang a war-song in the field.

Then in the fray did Offa smite the seaman that he died;
And there to Offa, Gadde's son, himself, did death betide.

Full soon he lay, forwounded sore, but well had kept his word,
His vaunt unto his giver of gold, his promise to his lord.

That both should safe come home and ride within the city wall;
Or die i' the midst of foemen's host, i' the place of slaughter fall.

Thanelike he lay beside his prince. Then were the shields broken,
Then, fierce with battle-rage and heat, they went those grim seamen;
Full often times the spear did pierce the doom'd man's body then.

Then forth went Wigstan, Thurstan's son, against those men he fought;
He was the slayer of three of them, ere's battle-bed he sought.

'Twas a fell meeting there that day; in fight fast stood the men;
Weared with wounds the warriors sank: on earth was slaughter when.

And all the while those warriors twain, Oswald and Ealdwold, they
Hearten'd the men, begg'd the dear kin, that these, at need, that day,
Should stand, endure, and use the sword, strong-handed in the fray.

Then Byrhtwold spake, that comrade old, he rais'd the shield on high,
He shook the ashwood spear, he taught the men unfearingly:

"The braver must our spirit be, our hearts the stronger far,
The greater must our courage wax, the fewer that we are.

Here lies our prince all pierc'd and hewn, the good one in the clay;
Aye! may he mourn who thinketh now to leave this battle-play.

I am old in life, I will not hence, I think to lay me here,
The rather by my chieftain's side, a man so lief and dear."

So did the son of Æthelgar make bold the men in heart,
Full oft did Godric send the spear a-flying, the deadly dart,

Among the vikings, even as first amid the folk went he,
And hew'd and fell'd till in the fight he lay full low to see;

'Twas not that Godric who had turn'd his back upon the fight

E. H. HICKEY.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE present number of the *Antiquary* is much above the average. Miss Lucy Toulmin-Smith's "On Two old Religious Plays," is a most excellent account of dramas which were unknown to almost every student. Mr. T. Forster gives an account of the distemper paintings which have recently been found in Fingringhoe Church, Essex. It is often impossible to preserve works of art of our ancestors such as these: exposure to the light even, without the violence of man in the shape of church restorers who wish to make all things look neat, will often cause them to fade away like the memory of a dream when one awakes; it is therefore much to be desired

that an accurate account of every discovery of this kind should be published. The name of the saint in whose honour the church is dedicated seems not to be certainly known. Mr. Forster imagines that it was originally under the patronage of Saint Mary and Saint Michael. There was, it seems, until about thirty years ago, a statue of the Blessed Virgin with the Divine infant in her arms in a niche in the porch, and one of the bells is inscribed, "Sancta Maria ora pro nobis." His conjecture may turn out to be right; but we cannot accept the evidence on which it is based. The bell inscription is a common one all over England, and those who are acquainted with the devotions of the mediæval church are aware that there was scarcely a church in the land that had not within or without some representation of "The Virgin Mother of the God-born Child." Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt continues his paper on "Manorial Customs." Some of them are very curious. Hatfield Broad Oak, in Essex, was granted out by one of the great house of Vere. Instead of a seal, he attached to his charter a black-hafted knife. We have some memory of a charter similarly authenticated being now, or having been, among the records belonging to the see of Durham. Mr. Beaver's paper on "Native Painters under James I." contains much useful information.

WITH the September number *The English Illustrated Magazine* completes a yearly volume. The volume as a whole is very good, but the contents of the present number are not of special interest. In fiction there are the concluding chapters of Mr. Fergus's novel, "A Family Affair" (already reviewed in the *ACADEMY*), and the second half of a short story, "Beneath the Dark Shadow," which is written in a rather bad imitation of Mr. Fergus's worst manner. By an amusing piece of carelessness, the last sentence of this tale contradicts the first. For poetry we have "Three Roundels," by D. F. B., which are exceedingly nothing-particular, and the sixth and final instalment (fifteen pages!) of Mr. Walter Crane's illustrated poem, "The Sirens Three." Two descriptive papers, "China-making at Stoke-on-Trent," by Mr. B. H. Becker, and "The Great Fen," by Mr. S. H. Miller, are worth reading. On comparing the earlier with the later numbers of the volume, it is impossible not to perceive some falling off in the finish of the illustrations.

THE *Expositor* for September contains the conclusion of M. Godet's study on the First Epistle to the Corinthians, Prof. Strack's paper on the origin of the recent revision of Luther's Bible, Dr. Cheyne's brief study on the Sodom narrative in Gen. xviii.-xix., Prof. Massie's exegetical study on 1 Cor. xi. 23, and Prof. Driver's notes on the Revised Version of Leviticus and Numbers (very full, and valuable for the history of exegesis). Prof. Kirkpatrick surveys, with an eye to the needs of the genuine student, recent English literature on the Old Testament; "E" notices the recent translation of Schrader's famous "K. A. T.," and two excellent specimens of that too abundant, but necessary, article, "homiletical exegesis," are given by Dr. Maclaren and Dr. A. Whyte respectively.

THE *Theologisch Tijdschrift* for September opens with a reply to Dr. König's *Offenbarungsbegriff des A. Testaments*, by Dr. Kuenen; a translation of the *Didaché*, with a collation of various interpretations of difficult passages in the notes, by Dr. Meyboom; a laudatory notice of Schmidt on Thessalonians, by Dr. Prins; and a review, by Dr. Scheffer, of a Dutch liberal reading-book for well-educated children, by Dr. Bruining.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

BERTOLOTTI, A. Artisti bolognesi, ferraresi ed alcuni altri del già stato pontificio in Roma nei secoli XV, XVI e XVII. Studi e ricerche negli archivi romani. Turin: Loescher. 6 fr.
GIACCHI, V. Amori e costumi latini. Turin: Loescher. 4 fr.

HISTORY, ETC.

ROHDEN, P. v. De Palaestina et Arabia provincie romanis quaestiones selectae. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 20 Pf.
SIEGEL, die westfälischen, d. Mittelalters. 2. Hft. 1. Abtlg. Die Siegel der Bischöfe, bearb. v. G. Tumbült. Münster: Regensburg. 15 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

LEUCKART, R. Die Anatomie der Biene. Kassel: Fischer. 6 M.
PARLATORE, F. Flora italiana, continuata da T. Caruel. Vol. VI. Corolliflore. Parte II. Acanthaceae, Orobanchaceae, Utriculariaceae, Scrophulariaceae. Florence: Le Monnier. 10 fr.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

COLLEZIONE Fiorentina di Facsimilli Paleografici Greci e Latini. Illustrati da G. Vitelli e C. Paoli. Parte 2. Florence: Le Monnier. 48 fr.
DERENBOURG, H. Le livre de Sibawaihi; Traité de grammaire arabe. T. 2. 1^{re} partie. Paris: Maisonneuve. 15 fr.
JAFFE, S. De personis Horatianis capita III. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 20 Pf.
TUBER, M. De Propertii carminum quae pertinent ad antiquitatem romanam auctoribus. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 20 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "MEMOIRS OF DORA GREENWELL."

Buckhurst Hill, Essex: Sept. 2, 1885.

Will you allow me to make some explanations with respect to Mr. Noble's review of my book—*Memoirs of Dora Greenwell*? I venture to say that I strove to be careful and accurate, and twenty years' experience in journalism—involving constant occupation as a reviewer—should, in some measure, have preserved me from the errors with which I am charged, if not, indeed, from the defects which Mr. Noble has not done me the favour of pointing out in detail.

My information concerning Golbourne was derived from Mr. Alan Greenwell, and from a lady who is a native of Lancashire; and who, as I have said in my book, "still lives at Golbourne." These were my authorities for the spelling of the name.

The charge as to an "extraordinary error made concerning a matter of simple fact," is a piece of pure imagination on the part of your reviewer. Mr. Greenwell was Rector of Golbourne from 1849 to 1854. *Eleven years after that time* he became (in 1865) Vicar of St. James-the-Great, in Haydock, which position he held until 1869. Mr. Noble will easily believe that I have "an unpleasant impression" of his carelessness, which, I suppose, is sufficient to account for his "extraordinary error." A reference to the clerical directories would have prevented it.

WILLIAM DORLING.

"THE MOST BEAUTIFIED OPHELIA."

London: September 7, 1885.

"To the celestial, and my soul's idol, the most beautified Ophelia" ("Hamlet," Act ii. Sc. 2, line 109). So runs the superscription of Hamlet's letter, in which, notwithstanding Polonius's remark, "That's an ill phrase, a vile phrase, 'beautified' is a vile phrase," it has been very commonly held, from the time of Theobald, and probably earlier, that "beautified" was intended by Hamlet to represent "beautiful." This meaning, it is alleged, was quite in accordance with the usage of the time. This, or something to the like effect, may be found in a succession of commentaries and dictionaries. But whether this be so or not, and if "beautified" standing without adjuncts

was ever used to denote "beautiful," it may be safely asserted that evidence which has been adduced in proof altogether fails to establish the position. Thus the assertion is said to have originated with Stevens that an example is to be found in the Dedication prefixed to Nash's *Christ's Tears over Jerusalem*. This alleged example has been adduced again and again; and it is endorsed by the editors of the Clarendon Press "Hamlet," who explain the word "beautiful," "endowed with beauty. Our author has used this ill and vile phrase again in 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' iv. 1, 55. And, as Stevens remarks, Nash dedicated his *Christ's Tears over Jerusalem* (1594) 'to the most beautified lady, the lady Elizabeth Carey.'" I was induced very lately to inspect a copy of Nash's book in the British Museum, and I found that the dedication really was, "To the most honored and virtuous beautified lady, the Lady Elizabeth Carey." The insertion of the word "virtuous" makes a very great difference. This word is clearly used adverbially (cf. Abbott's *Shakespearian Grammar*, §§ 1, 23); and thus "virtuous beautified" has the meaning, "beautified" (or, as we should say, adorned) "with virtues." And this accords with what is stated in the Dedication—"The world hath renowned you for religion, bounty, modestie, and sobriety." Nares's *Glossary* (ed. 1859) gives another alleged example: "'To the most beautified lady, the lady Anne Glennham,' R. L. inscribes his *Diella*, consisting of poems and sonnets, 1596."* Here again a reference to the original gives us, "To the most worthily honoured, and virtuous beautified Lady, the Lady Anne Glennham," etc.; and the word "virtuous" agrees with what immediately follows, "Madam your many honourable vertues," &c. The place above cited from the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Seeing you are beautified with goodly shape," is really not at all to the point, as "beautified" does not stand alone. And the same may be said of various other examples, in which a person is said to be "beautified," or made beautiful, by particular endowments. There can be no reasonable doubt that Polonius understands the word rightly as applied to his daughter. Hamlet meant that she was made beautiful externally, though within repulsive, on account of the moral corruption and putridity which, in Hamlet's view, characterised mankind. This extremely pessimistic view is in accordance with a good many other things in the play, and among them, notably, the words (Act ii., Sc. 2, line 180 seq.), "For if the sun breed maggots in a dead dog, being a good, kissing carrion,—Have you a daughter—Let her not walk i' the sun," &c. The fact is that, with regard to the character and condition of mankind, the play is throughout deeply pessimistic; and the word "beautified" is in accordance with this pessimism. This I endeavoured to show in an essay published more than ten years ago, *The Philosophy of "Hamlet"* (Lond. 1874).†

And here I may perhaps append a remark with respect to an article by Emile de Laveleye, in the August number of the *Contemporary Review*, entitled "Pessimism on the Stage.—'Hamlet.'" M. de Laveleye states that his article is intended "to explain Hamlet's character from a sociological standpoint." From such an introduction a novel view of the play might have been expected; but the main upshot of the whole is that the play is exceedingly pessimistic, with a "pessimism darker than Schopenhauer's." The ruling "sociological"

element is not easy to discern; and I fail to see that any real advance is made on my essay above mentioned. There is, indeed, a somewhat remarkable correspondence between a considerable part of the *Contemporary* article and what I had previously said. M. de Laveleye has not made any acknowledgment of indebtedness, though he had evidently been making researches into the literature of "Hamlet," and it may be reasonably supposed that he had some acquaintance with my essay, if not in its original form, at least in the full abstract of the first part of it given by Furness in his *Variorum "Hamlet."* As to the "sociology" of the article, I have omitted to state that M. de Laveleye does assert that Shakspeare would not have agreed with Mr. Herbert Spencer. This I can readily believe, for Shakspeare had far too deep an acquaintance with the world and mankind to expect any sort of millennium from "natural selection" and "leaving things alone."

THOMAS TYLER.

SITTING DHARNA.

London: Sept. 6, 1885.

One of the most curious practices in India is that still followed in Native states* by a Brahman creditor to compel payment of his debt, and called in Hindi *dharna* "detention," and in Sanskrit *ācharita* "customary proceeding," or *prāyopaveśana*, "sitting down to die by hunger." This procedure has long since been identified with the practice of "fasting upon" (*trosced for*) a debtor to God or man, which is so frequently mentioned in the Irish so-called Brehon Laws, and which seems to have been imitated by the Irish ecclesiastics. Thus, in the Tripartite Life, St. Patrick "fasts upon" the merciless chief Trián, to compel him to have pity on his slaves. So, according to the notes on Fiacc's hymn in the Franciscan *Liber Hymnorum*, SS. Germanus and Patrick "fast upon" the citizens of Auxerre, when they were infected by the Pelagian heresy. So the same Germanus and the clerics of Britain fast for three days upon the sinful Gortigern (*Lebor na hUidre*, 4a). So, according to the same MS., fol. 116, Cämmine of Inis Celtra "fasts upon" King Gúaire, who had outraged that saint.

As to what jurists call the "sanction" of this practice—that is, the evil probably incurred in case of disobedience to the command implied in it—the theory now current in India, and adopted by Sir Henry Maine, in his *Early History of Institutions*, is that the person fasted upon incurs divine displeasure if he lets the faster die. But in India, according to Lord Teignmouth (Maine, *ubi supra*, p. 299), "by the rigour of the etiquette, the unfortunate object of his [the Brahman's] arrest ought to fast also, and thus they both remain till the institutor of the *dharna* obtains satisfaction."

Now, in a MS. in the Bodleian, Rawl. B. 512, fol. 108a, there is a Middle-Irish legend which tells how St. Patrick "fasted upon" Loegaire, the unbelieving overking of Ireland. Loegaire's pious queen declares that she will not eat anything while Patrick is fasting. Her son Enna seeks for food. "It is not fitting for thee," says his mother, "to eat food whilst Patrick is fasting upon you." The child persists in eating, is choked by a bit of a boiled wether, and is ultimately brought to life by the saint and the Archangel Michael.

It would seem, from this story, that in Ireland the wife and children of the debtor and, *a fortiori*, the debtor himself, had to fast so long as the creditor fasted.

It thus appears probable that in India, as well as in Ireland, the primeval "sanction" of

* It has been stopped in British India, since 1861, by a section of the Penal Code.

the practice in question was, not divine displeasure, but suicide by starvation.

WHITLEY STOKES.

STONE CIRCLES.

Bechlenia, Sare: Sept. 4, 1885.

The passage in Aristotle's *Politics* referred to by Prof. Ridgeway (ACADEMY, August 29) has been already cited by Sanpere y Miguel in a well-illustrated "Contribucion al Estudio de los Monumentos Ibéricos" in the *Revista de Ciencias Historicas*, p. 509, tomo ii., 1881. A pencilled note which I wrote at the time runs thus: *Politica Aristotelis*, Lib. VII. xi., ζτ, δὲ ἐπὶ κατὰ τὴν χάριν εἶναι νεκρυνόμενα τὰ μὲν θεοῖς τὰ δὲ ἡρώεσσιν. I have no means of referring to the original here, and cannot remember the context; but I suppose I considered the passage in some way corroborative. The edition used would be that of Didot's *Bibliotheca Græca*.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

MR. J. CAMPBELL SMITH.

Tendring Rectory, Colchester: Sept. 5, 1885.

In the ACADEMY for September 5, p. 149, I notice the statement that "its author (J. Campbell Smith) has been appointed sheriff of the important and busy city of Dundee." But, while in Scotland in July, I read an interesting obituary notice of Sheriff Smith in the *Scotsman*. His remarkable character and professional and literary life were well described.

T. K. CHEYNE.

SCIENCE.

Si-Yu-Ki; or, Buddhist Records of the Western World. Translated from the Chinese of Hsien Tsiang (A.D. 629) by Samuel Beal. In 2 vols. (Trübner.)

THE silence of Indian writers on matters of history has often been commented upon, and not seldom in exaggerated terms. The fact really is that it is only a very few parts of the world of which we have any connected history at all; and that among even those exceptional cases India comes by no means at the bottom of the list in respect of the number and value of the historical data which its literature affords. The current error has arisen from the habit of looking too exclusively at the history of the strip of country bordering on the Mediterranean from Rome round to Alexandria—a strip of country which, with the occasional addition of the banks of the Euphrates, is so often referred to by not unlearned Western writers as "the world." Of that region only have we historical records which surpass, either in the duration of time which they cover or in exactitude of detail, the so much decried historical records of India. It is no doubt true that there is a want of dates in the Sanskrit portion of Indian literature. But arid lists of kings and dynasties do not make the history of a people; and in the history of India it is the data derived from Buddhist sources which are of especial importance. These are, for the most part, still buried in MSS., and neither our universities nor the Indian Government seem to consider Buddhist studies worthy of the slightest support or recognition. Meanwhile, however, foreign scholars, and a few Englishmen who happen to have some leisure hours at their command, have been gathering some goodly handfuls of the uncut harvest in that field. Mr. Beal especially,

* The dedication is, however, signed by the publisher, Henry Olney.

† That extremely pessimistic play, "Troilus and Cressida," which was probably written about the same time as "Hamlet," furnishes a remarkable illustration of the word "beautified" (Act v. Sc. 9), "Most putrefied core, so fair without."

with untiring self-sacrifice in the cause of research, has for many years devoted such time as he could snatch from other and more imperative duties to the study of one particular corner of the field, so remote and difficult of access that almost no one but himself has ventured into it.

Of the results of his work the present volumes will probably be found to be of the greatest permanent value. The travels of the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims refer to times for which we have no Buddhist information of a literary kind—at least as yet—from the Indian side, and they give us information of a kind that we are not likely to get from any source not Buddhist.

That information is chiefly of three kinds. In the first place we have described to us the many places of pilgrimage or special sanctity, not only in the Buddhist holy land, but throughout India and Ceylon. All this part of the account of the travels of the Chinese pilgrims is of the greatest archaeological value. It forms the basis of most of the best work that has been done towards a reconstruction of the ancient geography of India. Incidentally it throws considerable light on the political divisions and royal houses of the time. And a good deal—though not so much as one could wish—can be gathered as to the more important question of the social condition, the habits of life, and the modes of thought, of the great masses of the people.

In the second place we have a fairly complete account of the condition and distribution of the Buddhist order of mendicant brothers, with a number of details—varying in each locality in completeness and accuracy—as to the schools into which the order was divided, and the literature current among them. These details are, for the most part, confined to the names of the schools, the titles of books, and the names of some of the principal leaders or most famous authors. Very little, almost nothing, is told us of the opinions by which the various schools were divided one from the other, or of the contents of the books that are mentioned. We learn a number of facts as to the outward condition of the order: nothing, or next to nothing, of the Buddhism of the time, of the ethical or religious beliefs of the Buddhists then living in India.

In the third place we have a great number of the local legends or stories by which the sanctity of the various places of pilgrimage was supported. Most of these legends naturally relate to incidents, or supposed incidents, in the life of Gotama the Buddha, either in his last, or in one or other of his many previous births. They occupy, unfortunately, the greater portion of Hiuen Tsiang's work. They have, of course, no value as evidence of what did actually occur a thousand years or more before; but only of what the local Buddhists, at the time of Hiuen Tsiang's visit, supposed to have occurred. To point out so obvious a truism would seem unnecessary were it not clear, both from notes to the present translation and also from remarks made in the reports of the Archaeological Survey of India, that the truism has been frequently overlooked.

The historical criticism in the notes by which Mr. Beal elucidates his text is altogether of the oddest kind, and there is a

marked absence of what would be most useful—namely, references to the earlier authorities. A comparison of these would have saved the translator from several curious mistakes, and have assisted him in understanding obscure expressions. Thus, at vol. ii., p. 35, "a four years" ought to be "a four months' novitiate," as is clear from the *Book of the Great Decease*, v. 64. It is inconceivable that Hiuen Tsiang can have made so great a blunder in one of the best known rules of his order. Other mistakes of a similar kind are: *chief minister* (p. 21), the *two dragons* on p. 24, *Prabhāpāla* for *Jotipāla* (p. 48, see *Buddhist Birth Stories*, p. 12), *Mahā* for *Makhā* (p. 74, see *Buddhist Birth Stories*, p. 186), *Sāla* for *Sālha* (*ibid.*, see *Cullavagga*, xii., 2, 7). The doubt expressed in the note on p. 38 is solved by the *Book of the Great Decease*, vi. 20, and that expressed in the note on p. 193 by a reference to *Mahāvagga*, v. 13, 13, where the right reading, "Kajangala," occurs.

These instances are, perhaps, sufficient to show the importance, for the correct translation of Chinese Buddhist authors, of a comparison of those older records from which their Buddhism was derived. There are also several passages in the present translation where the meaning is so obscure that it seems scarcely possible that the version should be correct. Sometimes a knowledge of Buddhism will enable the reader to divine what is meant. But not unfrequently the puzzle must be left for future correction. Men "possessed of the three enlightenments" (vol. ii., p. 75) stands evidently for a Chinese equivalent to the Pali *Tevijjā*, "having the threefold knowledge." But what "Arahats of independent power" may mean it is impossible to guess. Independent of what? So at p. 162 we are told that the reason for holding the First Council, after the death of the Buddha was because the Arahats "were cleaving to (the idea of) their Nirvāna." What this means, or what it can have had to do with holding a council for the rehearsal of the canon, it is difficult to see. I can, however, suggest a solution. Hiuen Tsiang intends, no doubt, to refer to the feelings of the Arahats at the Buddha's death, as described in the *Book of the Great Decease*, vi. 19. That description recurs in the first section of the canonical account of the First Council (*Cullavagga*, xi. 1, 1), and would very appropriately be referred to by the learned Hiuen Tsiang at the commencement of his own account of it. But his words, as they appear in English, cannot be so understood.

Again, at p. 173 the version runs, "Persons afflicted with children's complaints, coming here and turning round religiously, are mostly healed." On the first clause of this odd sentence Mr. Beal has a note suggesting another rendering which would certainly give a more intelligible sense. But the second clause surely requires alteration also. Instead of "turning round religiously," the meaning must be "walking reverently round (the relic)," the Chinese expression being doubtless the equivalent of the Pali *padakkhinam katvā*.

If Mr. Beal had consulted the older account of Sāriputta's conversion he would have avoided another mistake. When Sāriputta came to the Buddha, and asked for admission

into the order, the reply was, "Welcome! O Bhikkhu." By thus addressing him as a Bhikkhu, the Buddha *ipso facto* recognised him as a member of the order. He was thereby ordained. It was this well-known tradition regarding the most famous of the first disciples which Hiuen Tsiang intends to repeat. But the English translation runs, "Having heard these words, he was forthwith ordained"—a rendering which just misses the very point of the narrative.

In a number of small details of this kind the present translation will require amendment in future editions. Even as it stands, however, it shows a considerable advance on Julien's French version, and is really indispensable to every student of Indian history. Its value is much enhanced by a very full and accurate Index, drawn up by Dr. Burgess; and we are glad to see that Mr. Beal contemplates the completion of the work by a translation of the Life of Hiuen Tsiang.

It is impossible to read afresh these records of Western countries without being struck by the evident sincerity and enthusiasm of these old Eastern scholars. "Never," says Mr. Beal in his Preface,

"did more devoted pilgrims leave their native country to encounter the perils of travel in foreign and distant lands: never did disciples more ardently desire to gaze on the sacred vestiges of their religion; never did men endure greater sufferings by desert, mountain, and sea than these simple-minded earnest Buddhist monks. And that such courage, religious devotion, and power of endurance should be exhibited by men so sluggish (as we think) in their very nature as the Chinese—this is very surprising, and may, perhaps, arouse some consideration."

T. W. RHYS-DAVIDS.

CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

The Science of Agriculture. By F. J. Lloyd. (Longmans.) It would be easy to quarrel with the title of this book; we have the more unpalatable task of objecting to its substance. A fair acquaintance with the principle of chemistry, and with the methods of chemical analysis does not suffice for the task which Mr. Lloyd has undertaken. The sciences which serve to explain the successes and the failures of the art of agriculture and to suggest improvements in its future practice are many. Geology and mineralogy, physics, and animal and vegetable physiology, are not the least of these. The time has gone by when a heterogeneous collection of observations and figures from old and well-known agricultural text-books can do duty for a treatise on the sciences underlying the cultivation of the land, and the rearing and feeding of stock. The experiments and arguments of Davy, De Saussure, and Liebig, as well as those of other early writers in the same department, will remain of value even when their figures are found to be inexact and their conclusions unsound. But in the presence of the vast accumulations of more accurate and more complete researches which have recently been made in Germany, in France, and even in England, no text-book following the same lines as Anderson's *Agricultural Chemistry*, or Johnston's corresponding volume can be regarded as an adequate exposition of our present knowledge. Wherever Mr. Lloyd has taken his materials from Lawes and Gilbert, from Charles Darwin, and from other sound and recent investigators, he has done well. But he has missed so much valuable information that he might have incorporated from the German Year-

book of Agricultural Chemistry, from the *Annales Agronomiques* of Dehérain, and from similar sources, that his book is almost imperfect one after all. His geology and vegetable physiology are, moreover, often at fault. Although writing for English farmers he gives analyses of soil-forming minerals (p. 20) which are without exception foreign, and which for the most part are not typical examples. He tells us (p. 64) that the interstitial air of soils contains from 30 to 60 per cent. of carbon dioxide, although in reality the minimum is frequently much lower than 30. On the same page he states the percentage of this gas in the normal atmosphere to be .4 when it should be given as .03. In the chapter on "the chemistry and physiology of plant-life," we find many loose and inaccurate statements. Is Mr. Lloyd quite sure (p. 216) that the yeast plant will flourish and multiply in water containing nothing but purely inorganic chemical compounds and carbonic acid? Is phosphorus (p. 223) an essential constituent of the albuminoids? Does starch ever occur (p. 220) in turnips? Is it possible to assert now-a-days that lignin (p. 221) is chemically almost the same as cellulose? What is meant by speaking (*loc. cit.*) of the living membrane of vegetable cells being cellulose? It is surprising to learn (p. 229) that "sugar, being soluble, can traverse the intercellular spaces" of a plant. We were not aware that plants having no chlorophyll "invariably live on the juices of some plant having chlorophyll—that is to say, they are parasites, e.g., mistletoe." But it is needless to cite further proofs of the erroneous teaching in this nice-looking but unsatisfactory volume. Mr. Lloyd called in the aid of an agricultural friend to help him in matters pertaining to practical farming. It would have been well for him to have secured the help of a sound botanist and a practised geologist. Finally, we must call attention to a statement in the author's Preface in which he announces that the analyses, which necessarily form the basis of much of the subject-matter, were, if not otherwise stated, made by himself. Mr. Lloyd is not sufficiently careful in giving his authorities, whether they be the authors of original memoirs or of such well-known textbooks as S. W. Johnson's *How Crops Grow* and *How Crops Feed*, or Dana's *Mineralogy*. But the omission to name Thaulow, Rose, Rammelsberg, and Smith and Brush as the analysts of the minerals tabulated on p. 20 is positively misleading in the presence of the prefatory statement which we have quoted above.

The Birds of Lancashire. By F. S. Mitchell. Illustrated by J. G. Keulemans, Victor Prout, &c. (J. Van Voorst.) Lancashire is fortunate in its faunist. This volume is a chapter in ornithology which wanted an expounder. Mr. Mitchell has herein shown how much advance in science may be made by careful observation even in an unpromising district. His remarks on each of the 256 species which are known, or have been said to occur, in his county (falsely, as we think, with regard to the swallow-tailed kite) are all worthy of record in ornithological literature. County faunas seldom deserve such praise. His chapter entitled "Introductory" will repay careful perusal, for in it he touches with a master's hand on many subjects which still require elucidation. If space allowed, we should like to quote several passages from it to substantiate our approval, and to advance thereby the general knowledge of bird life. No British ornithologist's library can afford to be without Mr. Mitchell's book: it gives so much information unattainable elsewhere. The diagram and description of clap-nets, for example, leave nothing to be desired. The accounts of duck-decoying, hackneyed though the subject is, find no parallel in literature, whether we regard the terse description or the beautiful illustrations. These latter are perfect

gems of wood-cutting. Two birds new to the British list, as hitherto accepted, namely, the black-throated wheatear and the wall-creeper, are portrayed by Mr. Keulemans in his inimitable manner, and in the most lifelike way, in coloured lithographs. One of the distinguishing features of the book is its careful identification and commemoration of the local names of birds, every one of which seems to find a place in the index. A map of the county familiarises strangers with the chief landmarks and characteristics of the locality. Indeed the whole work is a model of what a county fauna should be. As a contribution to ornithological literature, the book merits a cognisance far wider than its local scope would indicate.

The House Sparrow. (W. Wesley.) This little book contains an ornithologist's account of the sparrow, by Mr. J. H. Gurney, Jun.; an excellent history of the bird's habits, by "a friend of the farmers," Col. C. Russell; a short criticism of Prof. Newton's remarks in the last edition of *Yarrell*; a note on the bird from a culinary point of view; a reprint of Dr. Elliott Coues' arraignment of its ways in America, together with extracts from his bibliography of the subject; and an amusing *résumé* of its ethics by Olive Thorne Miller. It is hard for a lover of birds to approach "the sparrow question." Sparrows are found to do more harm than snakes or tigers. Nature's thieves and vagabonds they are. This is the verdict of the book before us, as it is of everyone who investigates the matter. They drive away birds which would do more good, and little, if any, harm; for every noxious insect they destroy, they consume more corn than one likes to calculate. A Cheshire farmer, indeed, estimates the loss to England due to the depredations of sparrows at £770,094 in a year, and this loss is on the increase. No amount of sensationalism can find any countervailing advantage. The careful and long-continued experiments of Col. Russell in Essex show that sparrows do unmitigated mischief; and the experience of our colonies and of the Americans, confirms the fact beyond cavil. There is really nothing left to be said for the sparrow. He carries destruction with him wherever he goes, and leaves devastation to mark his increase. From every point of view, he must be looked upon as the enemy of man. Either he must give way to us, or we to him; and just now his power is such that he seems in a fair way to become here, as he has already become in Australia, a factor in politics. The Colorado beetle can never commit such ravages as the sparrow is certain to do wherever he is allowed to go on unchecked. Love him as we may for his personality, he ought everywhere to be exterminated with the utmost rigour, for there is no limit—in the course of nature—either to his reproductiveness or to the mischief which he causes. We in England have little conception of the scourge he has proved to be wherever he has been naturalised in foreign lands. It is none too soon to have the question put before us so clearly as it is in the present volume, for every day its importance must become greater. Civilisation has a baneful bar to its progress in the apparently inevitable increase of the henceforth to be execrated "Philip Sparrow."

Sixth Report on the Migration of Birds. (West, Newman & Co.) Twice as thick as usual, and illustrated with a useful coloured map of the lighthouses round our islands, this Report bristles with facts not merely for the ornithologist, but also for every lover of birds. The observers at the different lighthouse stations are becoming more skilled year by year, while the committee which examines and tabulates their returns, and which was reappointed by the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Montreal last year, abates nothing

of its diligence. Many curious movements of birds, and much that is unexpected and wonderful in their partial migrations, have thus been tracked out, if the reasons of these journeys are as yet obscure and often apparently capricious. Mr. Harvie Brown, however, is able to connect the great accumulation of ice along the west coast of Spitzbergen in 1884 with the movement of the smaller forms of oceanic life known as "whale food" into more temperate seas. Vast shoals of fish pursued these organisms. Thus sprats (or "garvies") were very numerous along the east coasts of Scotland last year, and they in their turn were followed into our seas by enormous flocks of gulls and other sea-fowl. The stock-dove is found to be extending its range along the north-east of Scotland. Mr. Cordeaux points out the very large number of blackbirds which crossed from our coasts to the Continent, and *vice versa*, during the autumn of 1884. That rare bird, the Arctic bluethroat, came over to our English shores in considerable numbers between September 8 and 16, from eighty to a hundred having been seen at one locality on the Norfolk coast on the 12th. The bird which is rapidly losing its character with ornithologists, owing to its destructiveness to grain and fruits, the common sparrow, immigrated in large numbers from the Continent during October. A black redstart was seen at Pentland Skerries on March 31. A good deal of senseless shooting still goes on; and Mr. Harvie Brown very properly reprehends a man who actually sent some thirty or forty dead eider ducks and drakes to an Edinburgh bird-stuffer in February which had been shot by him in the Orkneys. A very suggestive history is given of a swallow taken at the Bell-Rock Lighthouse on March 13, and the lengthy sleep in which it indulged. This relation would have charmed Gilbert White, who was ever on the look out to support his theory of hibernation among the Hirundinidae. These facts, selected at random, show how valuable is the report of the migration committee. We cannot but wish success to these bearers of the latest news to us from Cloudecockooland, only suggesting that here and there a little more condensing might be advantageous for the future.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Vol. I. (Montreal: Dawson Brothers.) Rather more than three years ago the Marquis of Lorne, who was then Governor-General of Canada, invited a few men of culture to meet in Montreal, with the view of founding an organisation for the promotion of literary and scientific studies throughout the dominion. From this beginning arose the society which has since become known as the "Royal Society of Canada." Its object is not simply to hold meetings at which papers may be read and discussed; but it aims also at establishing a National Museum of Natural History, in which all the provinces and territories of British North America shall be adequately represented. After the Society had been in existence for two sessions, a sufficient number of papers had accumulated to justify the selection of a series for publication. The young society is to be heartily congratulated on having started its publications with so imposing a volume as that which now lies before us. The early part of the volume, containing papers on French literature and history, is printed in French; while the rest is in English. Among the more generally interesting papers may be mentioned one by Dr. Daniel Wilson, in which he discusses in a masterly way the subject of Prehistoric Man in America. Of the various branches of science represented in this volume, geology appears to dominate; and among the contributors of geological papers we notice Sir J. W. Dawson, the first president of the society; Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geo-

logical Survey of Canada; and, more prolific than any other contributor, Dr. Sterry Hunt. In a paper on "The Geological History of Serpentine," Dr. Sterry Hunt develops views which are not likely to be generally accepted by geologists in this country, though we fully admit the ability with which he conducts his main argument, which is directed to prove the aqueous origin of serpentine—a subject which we may leave him to discuss with Prof. Bonney.

Einführung in die Gesteinslehre; ein Leitfaden für den akademischen Unterricht und zum Selbststudium. Von A. von Lasaulx. (Breslau: Trewendt.) Dr. Von Lasaulx, the distinguished professor of geology in the University of Bonn, having felt the need of an elementary textbook on petrology for the use of his own students, has been led to prepare the neat little volume which has just been issued from Breslau. The study of rocks has of late years undergone extraordinary development, especially in Germany; new methods of research have been introduced, and the old treatises have become almost useless. To meet the wants of the rising school of petrographers several textbooks have already appeared; and among them Prof. Von Lasaulx's work, though small, is entitled to an honourable place. It is a book intended for serious study, offering the student a wealth of information without waste of words. The characters of all the important rock-forming minerals and of the principal species and varieties of rocks are concisely described, while much attention is devoted to their microscopic structure. The microscope, indeed, occupies in the new petrology a position which is almost supreme; and no cautious petrologist nowadays ventures to name a specimen of rock until he has resolved it into its mineral constituents by means of this instrument. One of the most useful features in Von Lasaulx's book is a classified bibliography, which serves to guide the student to original sources of information on any special branch of petrology. It is rather a pity that the book is not furnished with illustrations; but the author probably intended that the student, instead of relying upon pictures, should be brought into direct contact with the actual minerals and rocks.

OBITUARY.

SELMAR SIEBERT, one of the best known map-engravers of our time, died a few days ago upon the steamship while returning home from America. The best official maps of the Union are from his hand, as are also the finest "Blätter" of the Prussian General-staff. His plan of Hamburg is reputed to be the largest of all extant plans of cities. It is a strange coincidence that his only brother, the painter, should have died on the very same day at Godesberg on the Rhine.

The death of the Dutch African traveller, D. D. Beth, is reported from Mossamedes. For the last half-year he has been journeying in the southern part of the Portuguese possessions, in the neighbourhood of Benguela and Mossamedes. It was his intention to start upon an exploration of the Cumene, and then press forward in an easterly direction to the Zambesi.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANCIENT UNITS OF LINEAR MEASURE.

III.

Pelagic.—Dr. Schliemann, in his *Troja*, p. 56, speaking of the Acropolis of the second city at Hisarlik, says:

"These towers stood approximately at equal

distances of a little more than fifty metres (= 164 English feet); in which measure we must certainly recognise the number of 100 ancient Trojan cubits, though the precise length of the Trojan cubit is unknown to us [i.e., to Dr. Dörpfeld and himself]. From the analogy of the oriental and Egyptian cubit, it may, however, be fixed at a little more than 0.50 metres. I call particular attention to the fact that on this computation the gate RC and FM is exactly 10 cubits broad; and the vestibulum of the edifice A precisely 20 cubits both in length and breadth."

Dörpfeld gives one of the old Assyrian cubits as 0.50 metres = 19.7 inches, and Petrie an Eastern Mediterranean one as 19.96, so that either of these are here probably more applicable than the nearest Egyptian cubits, given by Petrie as 18.92 and 20.63.

I have collected about twenty-five of the best ancient Trojan measures I can obtain from Dr. Schliemann's works on Troy, and, having reduced them to English feet and inches, I have obtained a remarkably well-marked cubit of 19.85 inches; intermediate as between Dörpfeld's and Petrie's. It is interesting, however, that from thirteen measures of archaic tombs at Spata in Attica, as given by Dr. Schliemann in his *Troja*, p. 111, I also get, very satisfactorily, a cubit of precisely the same length as this old Trojan one; and from eight measures from Tiryns (see *Mycenae Tiryns*, chap. i.), also an exactly similar cubit! These buildings must date back from 800 to 1200 B.C., and are all more or less cyclopean in character; and may be all included in the term Pelagic. Still more interesting would appear to be the fact that from an examination of nearly seventy of the best measures given by Dr. Schliemann, taken during his excavations at the ancient Acropolis of Mycenae, the precise same cubit of 19.85 again is clearly obtainable.

From an examination of the measures, some seventy in number, of Etruscan tombs, as given by Dennis in his *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, it is very evident that this same cubit of 19.85 must also have been employed. It is, I believe, usual to include under Pelagic a good deal of the archaic Etruscan architecture; and this remarkable persistency of the same unit of measure goes much to show an intimate connexion with ancient Greece and Asia Minor.

I have, as yet, not been able to obtain measures of Lycian and Lydian tombs to carry on the further examination of this part of the subject. This cubit of 19.85 must have had some connexion originally with the Assyrian. In my first letter to the ACADEMY I showed that the Hittite foot was probably = 12½ English inches, probably derived from an old Babylonian cubit of .533 metre = 21 inches, and also, very probably, connected with the Olympic foot of a similar derivation. This Pelagic cubit was probably more nearly connected with the old Assyrian cubit of 19.7, first described by Dörpfeld.

As Mr. Petrie, however, in his *Inductive Metrology*, gives the Pelagic and cyclopean unit of measure, especially as applied to Mycenae, Tiryns, and Etruscan tombs, to be a foot of about ⅔ (see pp. 85, 89, and 93) = 11.60, "as most free from Roman influence, and the same as the ancient Greek foot of sixteen Egyptian digits," I here append in a short table some thirty-seven selected measures from the buildings of Troy, Spata, Tiryns, Mycenae, and Etruria, showing, I think, that the cubit unit of 19.85 inches is preferable to a foot unit of 11.60. These reductions are made by the slide-rule, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. Some little allowance must generally be made in the exactitude of most given measures of ruined buildings; but generally an error of two or three per cent on either side will be sufficient.

No. of times repeated.	No. of English feet and inches.	Cubits of 19.85 inches.	No. of times repeated.	No. of English feet and inches.	Cubits of 19.85 inches.
2	3.4	2.0	23	14.0	
5	5	3.0	25	15.0	
6.6	3.9	2	30	18.0	
8-8½	5.0	5	33-34	20.0	
10-10½	6.25		40	24.25	
11.6	7.0	3	50	30.0	
15	9.0		65.6	40.0	
16.6	10.0		74	45.0	
17	11.15		97	59.0	
20	12.0		164	100.0	
Inches.					
3	19.7	1.0	} Trojan buildings. Gold diadem, Mycenae.		
2	9.8	0.5			
	19.5	1.0?			

According to Mr. Petrie's Pelagic unit of 11.6 inches:

3.4 = 3.5 feet.	23 = 24 feet.
5 = 5.2 "	25 = 26 "
6.6 = 6.7 "	30 = 31 "
8.16 = 8.5 "	33.6 = 32.5 "
10.25 = 10.65 "	40 = 41.5 "
11.6 = 11.1 "	50 = 52 "
15 = 15.5 "	97 = 100 "
16.6 = 17.1 "	164 = 170 "
20 = 21 "	

Phrygia.—From about a dozen measures only, given in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, I obtain a cubit of 19.6 inches—evidently the old Assyrian one of Dörpfeld—showing that the ancient Phrygians obtained their unit direct from Assyria, and probably not through either Pelagic, Phoenician, or Hittite sources. But more measures would be here desirable if I could obtain them. From the tomb of Cnidus five measures give a probable cubit of 19.0 to 19.2, and, therefore, possibly = the Hittite unit.

Phoenicia.—From Perrot's and Chipiez's recent work on Phoenician art, &c., I have obtained a very probable cubit of 20.0 from only very archaic tombs and buildings in Phoenicia proper; but more measurements might be desirable. This is evidently Petrie's Eastern Mediterranean one, and probably, also, the Pelagic one, showing how far-spread was Phoenician trading influence prior to 800 B.C., after which time Petrie's old Hellenic foot of 11.60 may have come into vogue. The curious result might seem very probable that the Phoenician cubit was one purposely averaged for convenience of a commercial and trading community like the Phoenicians from the old Assyrian cubit of 19.7 and the Egyptian royal ell of 20.5 inches, giving one almost precisely of 20 inches. Prof. Sayce suggested to me that the Pelagic cubit might possibly be of Phoenician origin.

Oceania.—Capt. Cook describes a *morai*, or stone terraces on the island of (?) Ohera, as a series of prodigious piles of stones, 267×87 by 44 high, that would be = 300×100×50 of my prehistoric feet of 11 inches.

China.—A French writer, Remusat, also gives a Chinese foot = 12 English inches—a further confirmation of what I stated in my first letter.

Prehistoric.—I have alluded to this unit of 11.0 inches in my two previous letters. I might further add that Mr. Lukis gives 36½ feet English as the diameter of the smallest of the Cornish stone circles: this would make precisely forty prehistoric feet. The cap-stone of the rocking-stone at Pierre Martine, near Livron, is given by Fergusson as 11×22 feet English.

In Sinai in Arabia Mr. Holland mentions circles of stone, probably in connexion with

tombs, some of the larger of which are 45 and 90 English feet in diameter. This proportion, 11:12, would here give 50 and 100.

It is not unlikely that the prehistoric foot unit of 11·0 inches has simply been derived, not from any cubit, but from the length of the human foot, which would also be about one-third of the military pace of 33 inches.

In my next communication I hope to say something more definite with regard to Central American and Peruvian units of measure, and which appear to present certain peculiarities and difficulties. R. P. GREG.

SCIENCE NOTES.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR'S address on Wednesday, as president of the British Association meeting at Aberdeen, deviated from the example of recent years in being neither a survey of the year's progress in scientific research generally, nor an exposition of the present state of some one particular branch of investigation. The address was devoted chiefly to a discussion of the place which science ought to hold in relation to other matters of human concern. Incidentally, Sir Lyon Playfair pleaded for increased state aid to research and to secondary education, and for a larger share of attention being given to science in our public schools and universities. In support of his contention that the indifference to science is rather on the part of the middle and upper classes than of working men, he referred to the evidence of working-class interest in the subject afforded by the selection of scientific men—Profs. Stuart, Roscoe, Maskelyne, and Rücker—as candidates for the next parliamentary election. In comparing the amount of state aid given to education in Great Britain and in foreign countries, he observed that Holland spends £136,000 annually on its four universities, while Scotland, with the same population and the same number of universities, has only £30,000 allotted by the state for this purpose, and by a special clause in the Scotch Universities' Bill the Government asked Parliament to declare that under no circumstances should the grant ever be increased above £40,000. "According to the views of the British Treasury," Sir Lyon remarks, "there is a finality in science and in expanding knowledge." The fact that London has no teaching university was referred to as an "amazing anomaly," which must ere long cease.

THE Birmingham meeting of the British Association next year is to have as its president Sir J. W. Dawson, of the University of Montreal.

PROF. EVERETT, Queen's College, Belfast, has just completed a small work entitled *Outlines of Natural Philosophy*. It is intended for those beginning to study the subject, and supplies the most essential information in a precise manner. Algebraic formulae have been altogether excluded. The book will be published by Messrs. Blackie & Son.

DR. HOLZMÜLLER, of the Technical School at Hagen, will publish shortly a work on stereometric drawing, which will deal incidentally, to some extent, with the subjects of crystallography and cartography.

OUR readers will have learned from the daily journals that a new star, of about the eighth magnitude, has appeared in the middle of the Andromeda nebula. The fact is, of course, of great astronomical interest, but the newspapers seem to be a little premature in stating that it will throw important light on the constitution of the nebula, as it yet remains to be determined whether the connection of the star with the nebula is physical or merely optical.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE Rev. Henry A. Redpath, of Holwell Rectory, near Sherborne, Dorset, has compiled a concordance to the proper names and other transliterated words in the Septuagint, showing the variations of the three chief MSS., which he would be glad to publish in an inexpensive form as may be if he received the names of a sufficient number of subscribers. The work would contribute considerably towards illustrating the relation of the three MSS. towards one another, and the pronunciation of the unpointed Hebrew text.

A DICTIONARY of Hungarian provincial dialects is in preparation, at the expense of the Academy of Sciences of Buda-Pest. The editor is Dr. Josef Szinnyei.

THE new part of the *Schweizerisches Idiotikon* (Heft. VIII. Frauenfeld: Huber; London: Williams & Norgate) begins at "Fas-Fus" and ends at "Fra-Fru." It contains much suggestive matter for the English philologist and archaeologist, and is full of indications of the remote common ancestry of the Swiss and the Englishman. We find that many of our popular proverbs are in circulation in "Bern-Dutch" or "Zuri-Dutch": for instance, "As sound as a fish"—"So g'sund wie ein Fisch"; "Neither fish nor fowl, neither half nor whole"—"Weder Vogel no' (nooh) Fisch, weder Halbs no' Ganzes"; "As jolly as a fish in water"—"Es ist mir wohl wie-n-em Fisch ins Wasser." The white-bait dinners of English governmental officials may possibly be a survival of the "obrigkeitliches Fischessen," which seem to have been observed from immemorial time. The "Obrigkeit" is everywhere Conservative in such matters. In the Aargau a fish-banquet was once regarded as semi-pagan, because the fish out of the Aar, Limmat and Rhine were eaten at festivals in honour of Thor. The *Tussilago farfara*, the English "colt's-foot," is "foal's-foot" ("fülli-füss") in St. Gallen, Schwyz and Zürich. In Appenzel and Glarus the expression "on his own fist" ("Uf eign Füst") is in common use for an action undertaken without help or contrary to advice. To lend money without a pledge is to lend "Uf d'Füst." The folklore of the fist, finger, thumb and hand is richly illustrated in the present part. Illustrations will be found under the headings "Hand-festi," "Tümen-festi," "Füst," &c. The thumb-marks upon the red sealing-wax in the great charter of Glarus (Rechtbrief), which is carried in procession at the Näfelerfahrt, are believed by the people to be those of St. Fridolin, the patron saint of the little state. The articles "Faste" (Fasten) and "Fest," with their numerous sub-divisions, are full of old Schweizerdeutsch folklore and proverbs. As recently as 1818 the young girls in Canton Freiburg used to cut off their hair at the beginning of Lent as an act of penance. A writer in the *Schweizerbote* of that year maliciously adds that they generally had the prudence to sell it, in order to buy with the money "ein neues Ginge-Band" for Easter-day. The pages allotted to "Vater" and its long kindred of nouns, adjectives, and verbs are specially instructive. The parish churchwarden, in the communes about Winterthur, bears the suggestive title of "Chillewater" (which recalls the similar "Kirchenätti" of some Bavarian villages). The churchwarden (Kirchenpfleger) was a new title for an officer who existed before the Commune was Christian and possessed a Church to "ward" or *pflegen*. He, and not the parish priest (first the "Diener des Herrn," and then simply the "Herr," the gentleman, in many Swiss districts), was the original "father" of the parish. "Gemeinsvater" is still found in use as a title of the chief lay officer of a commune. The verbs formed from the names of foreign

nations are a curious study. Two such have been in formation lately under our eyes, e.g., "to Congo" the Nile, "to Sarawak" the Sudan. Swiss-German has plenty of them. The suggestive "verengländern" will, no doubt, appear in its place in the *Idiotikon*. The Venetians, the Flemings, the Hollanders, the French, and all the nations with whom the Swiss have traded, or in whose armies they have served as mercenaries, have been forced to contribute to the inexhaustible vocabulary of Schweizerdeutsch. "Zu flämänden," or "flämändere(n)," in Canton Glarus is to be boisterous, to bounce. The adjective "flämsch," on the contrary, in Basel and in the Entlibuch villages stands for anything, or anyone, soft, gentle and tender. It was suggested by the fine wool of the Flemish or Dutch sheep as distinguished from that of the Swiss or Swabian. It is considered a high compliment to say of a girl, "Schi ist a flämschi," or "a flämschi Meidja." A child who never keeps still, fidgets, is a "Fitsch" in Zürich. "Fitschen" and "pfitzen" are the Swiss-German for "to fidget" in Basel, Glarus and Luzern.

REFERRING to the Devonshire word, *rum-bullion*, "a great tumult," quoted in the ACADEMY of last week as the probable etymon of *rum*, the Rev. J. Hoskyns-Abraham writes to say that on Dartmoor "*berummaged* is used in the sense of 'confused.'" A clergyman was said to be "a very gude sort of gentleman when he comes to see you in a cottage; but, when he gets up into the pulpit, he's that *berummaged* you can't tell what he says."

FINE ART.

TWO GERMAN BOOKS ON GREEK SCULPTURE.

Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke. Bausteine zur Geschichte der Gr.-Rom. Plastik von Carl Friederichs, neu bearbeitet von Paul Wolters. (Berlin.)

Inschriften Griechischer Bildhauer. Von Emanuel Loewy. (Leipzig.)

THE purpose of Friederichs' "Bausteine" was to present a classification of the casts from ancient sculptures in the Berlin Museum according to certain generally accepted periods of artistic influence, to describe every piece or set of sculptures critically, and to add under each a summary of the literature that had grown up around it. This was in 1868. For a number of years the book was of great utility. But by degrees the acquisition of new casts from Olympia, Athens, and elsewhere had enlarged the Berlin collection far beyond the scope of the "Bausteine." With this increase of new material there came also a change in some of the views which Friederichs had maintained. It was necessary that these views should be modified, and that in all cases the results of recent criticism should be incorporated. Had Friederichs lived he would probably have met these deficiencies by repeated editions. As the matter stands, it is no small compliment to his memory that the authorities of the Berlin Museum have determined to preserve his book as nearly as possible in the form in which he left it, adding to it the new material and converting it into an official work. This difficult task was assigned to Dr. Paul Wolters, and the manner in which he has accomplished it reflects the utmost credit on his judgment and industry.

In one point it would perhaps have been well to depart from the arrangement of Friederichs. He had found it convenient to

introduce immediately after the archaic art those examples of really late sculpture which intentionally imitate the archaic, and which are known as archaistic. But these imitations can hardly be said to serve any useful purpose when put in connexion with the true archaic sculpture, and, on the other hand, the absence of them from among the illustrations of Graeco-Roman art is the absence of a marked characteristic of that art. It is often, no doubt, useful to take a late statue or bas-relief which can be proved to be a copy of an early masterpiece and use it as the only available illustration of that masterpiece. In doing so, a lesser purpose is made to subserve a greater. But in these archaistic instances there is not the same justification, and we are glad that Dr. Wolters has not sensibly increased the use of them, though he has followed the arrangement which he found in the "Bausteine." It may be noticed also that Friederichs occasionally employed a quite ordinary Graeco-Roman statue to illustrate, not a particular masterpiece of an earlier and greater age, but the general style of an early master. For example, he takes the figure of Aktæon in the British Museum in connexion with the sculptor Myron. The proceeding seems to us worse than useless. Dr. Wolters might well have dispensed with it. Again, the head of Perikles in the British Museum retains, doubtless, something of the general form of sculpture in the Periklean age; but the affectation of archaism so transparent in it should relegate it at once to Roman times. It professes to be nothing but a work of those times, and if behind its professions we can trace some little of the Greek original from which it had at so long an interval been derived, we may be content to deal with that element in the question when we come to the art of Roman times, where so many similar questions await us.

In the introduction of new material Dr. Wolters has acted, as we have said, with great judgment. In modifying the old material he has been, in general, no less successful. There is, however, one point on which we desire to make an observation. Professor Brunn, in a short memoir which he devoted to the frieze of the Mausoleum, came to the conclusion that the slab obtained from Genoa by the British Museum could not be part of the frieze, notwithstanding that such has been the general opinion. He found, first, a marked difference of style, and secondly he stated that the architectural moulding on the lower edge of the Genoese slab differed from the moulding of the frieze. The question of style does not easily lend itself to discussion, but the statement as to the moulding is inaccurate, and Dr. Wolters is hardly justified in accepting it without verification. Had it really been as Professor Brunn affirmed, he would have been entitled to rely much on the fact. As it is, the moulding of the Genoese slab may now be quoted as an additional proof that the slab formed part of the Mausoleum frieze, if that, indeed, could be reasonably doubted.

Another testimony to the rapid increase of archaeological material in recent years may be seen by comparing this new work of Dr. Loewy's with the small book on the same interesting subject, published by Prof. G. Hirschfeld, in 1871. Hirschfeld's *Tituli Sta-*

tuariorum Sculptorumque contained between 200 and 300 inscriptions recording the names of ancient artists. Dr. Loewy's list reaches to 559, and is besides projected on a larger plan, each inscription being given in a carefully revised facsimile, whereas Prof. Hirschfeld had limited himself to a cursive version with some six plates of facsimiles. Not only has epigraphy been making great strides in the interval, but so much attention has been directed to this special class of inscriptions bearing the names of Greek sculptors that Dr. Loewy has had a most laborious task in bringing together and sifting the widely-scattered material. In some instances, we think, he has brought together much more than was necessary. An editor in such circumstances is entitled, is even bound, to brush away a good deal. Dr. Loewy's treatment of the Sigeon inscription (No. 4) is a case in point; the amount of conflicting opinion there carefully collected and with the utmost brevity expounded is, at least, excessive for students of ancient art. Much the same may be said of the vexed question of the inscription of Paeonios, found on the base of his Nike at Olympia. Half the space could hold all that was worth preserving on that subject.

In all other respects Dr. Loewy's book seems to us deserving of high recognition. Its accuracy and completeness will secure its utility for some time to come, and whatever accumulation of new inscriptions of this class may be in store, it is satisfactory to think that the plan of Dr. Loewy's work is such as to admit of their being incorporated in it.

A. S. MURRAY.

"THE GOOD SHEPHERD," BY FRED-ERIC SHIELDS, R.W.S.

THE attention of the readers of the ACADEMY has already been drawn to the rare quality of the designs made by Mr. Shields for the chapel of the Duke of Westminster, at Eaton Hall. This and other work of the same character and equally fine feeling has occupied the artist almost exclusively for some years; but with the exception of one or two of these designs, carried out in water-colour and exhibited at the Royal Society of Water-Colourists, the public have had little opportunity of making acquaintance with his most imaginative work. It seems, therefore, good, not only for the artist, but for them, that at least one of his noblest designs should be reproduced faithfully in such a form that all who will may possess it.

For fidelity no process of reproduction can equal photography, and fortunately the autotype process adds permanency to this invaluable quality, and the facsimile recently published by the Autotype Company of Mr. Shields's monochrome drawing of "The Good Shepherd," is as satisfactory rendering of the original as even so fastidious an artist as Mr. Shields could desire. Christ, leading his sheep to the side of a stream, walks beneath the spreading boughs of a fig tree, holding in either arm a lamb. At his side a mother-sheep walks, raising her head wistfully towards her little ones, which, with a pretty echo of her own attitude, are nestling on the Shepherd's shoulder. Throughout the whole group reigns a sentiment of holy peace and tenderness; but its sweetness is without affectation or effeminacy. The figure of Christ has power as well as pathos, majesty as well as benevolence. That dependence on nature, which is one of the secrets of Mr. Shields's

strength in imaginative design, is as visible and potent in this as in his other sacred compositions. While the expression and the mien of Christ are something more than earthly, he holds the lambs as an earthly shepherd would. The sheep are drawn with the veracity of an animal painter, but they have also the conformity of an artist whose work is dominated by an idea. The freedom of one little creature, standing with the pretty awkwardness of lambs, relieves the stringency of the design and the stress of the sentiment.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

THE EXPLORATION OF CAERLEON AND CAERWENT.

THE recent meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Newport has been a thoroughly pleasant and successful one, and has led to at least one practical result. This is a proposal to form a committee and a fund for carrying on systematic and scientific excavations on the sites of Caerleon and Caerwent. There are few Roman towns in Britain which can show so many important and well-preserved remains. Portions of the ancient walls are still standing in each place, and the local museum at Caerleon is full of valuable inscriptions which have been accidentally brought to light from time to time. But the chief importance of the two towns lies in the fact that their destruction was not due to the Saxons. We may, therefore, expect to find evidences in them of a long-continued existence after the departure of the Romans from the island, and this expectation is confirmed by the discovery on both sites not only of coins of Honorius, but also of minims coined after the withdrawal of the Roman legions. It is probable that the destroyers of the two cities were the Scots or Irish, who may have sailed up the Bristol Channel or have advanced by land from their settlements in Pembrokeshire. In any case the cities must have survived long into that dark period of British history, in which, nevertheless, the foundations both of the social life and of the nationalities of modern England were laid; and carefully-conducted excavations among their ruins cannot fail to throw a flood of light upon it. Caerwent especially, which has never been so much built over as its sister city of Caerleon, may be expected to yield results of the highest interest and importance to the historian. We may therefore hope that the fund, if once started, will be liberally supported not only in Wales and by the lovers of King Arthur, but also throughout England.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

IT is the intention of the Dudley Gallery Art Society to open, on October 1, an exhibition of sketches and studies by members. This is the first exhibition of the kind held in the gallery, as the greater part of the drawings will be direct work from nature; it being the aim of the society to bring this branch of an artist's study more directly before the notice of the public.

THE announcement of the prizes at the Antwerp exhibition will be made on September 14, in the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians. With regard to the art section of the exhibition, the *Courier de l'Art* has a sarcastic article, in which it is observed that, "après avoir commencé—dans la ville de Rubens—par acclamer président du jury le peintre des infimement petits, M. Ernest Meissonier, on s'est livré à une orgie sans précédent de médailles d'honneur." The exhibition is to remain open until October 31.

THE Historisch-antiquarische Verein, of Schaffhausen, has undertaken the charge of

excavations of Beringen, where the traces of two large Roman buildings were lately discovered. The "finds" seem to indicate that the buildings date from the first or second century of the Christian era. They include vases of *terra sigillata*, and fragments of a painted wall, the colours of which are remarkably fresh and lively. But the most important and interesting objects brought to light are pieces of "Legionsziegel" clearly inscribed "Leg. XI. C P F" ("Legio XI. Claudia pia fidelis"). The Jura limestone seems to have been employed as building material—a stone which had a high repute with the Roman architects. The mortar, "which is richly and even wastefully used," as the report says, "according to the universal custom of the time, is prepared from carefully cleaned river-sand, with a great deal of lime, which rendered it extremely hard and durable."

THE STAGE.

MR. HENRY A. JONES, joint-author of "Hoodman Blind," "The Silver King," &c., is writing a three-act farce for the Vaudeville.

Judith Wynne and Lady Lovelace, novels by C. L. Pirakis, are, with the author's permission, being adapted for the stage; the former by the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, the latter by Mr. Lewis Clifton.

THE Odéon opened for this season with a revival of Rotrou's tragedy of "Venceslas." Rotrou is an author who holds the rank of a classic rather in virtue of the period at which he lives than of his intrinsic qualities. However, he was a playwright of some real merit, and two of his tragedies are not quite unknown to veteran playgoers. The performance at the Odéon was decidedly successful. M. Mounet took the part of Venceslas, M. Boulet de Monvel that of Ladislas, and Mlle. Méa acted Cassandra.

THE *Theatre* of this month has an article, by Mr. Austin Brereton, on "Theatrical Richmond," not, it would seem, a very promising subject, but the article abounds in good stories. Mr. Frederick Hawkins gives an account of the life of Adrienne Lecouvreur, and Mr. H. Savile Clark contributes a common-sense (but also, it must be said, common-place) article on the worn-out subject of "The Stage and Society." A spasmodically written article by C. S., on "Hoodman Blind," is better in its substance than in its style—which, indeed, could scarcely have been worse. Two articles of "recollections"—one relating to German, the other to English, theatres—are worth reading.

MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Hereford: Sept. 9, 1885.

THE Annual Musical Meeting of the three choirs was opened here on Tuesday. The weather has been unsettled; but the city is crowded and in gay mood, and the noble Norman cathedral was well filled at the performance of the "Elijah." As to orchestra and choir—which number less than half those heard at the Birmingham and the Leeds festivals; why, therefore, instance these in comparison, as some critics do?—the choir is at times over-balanced by the orchestra, and the latter is perhaps a little disproportionately strong in wind instruments; but though the orchestra numbers some sixty only, the result of picked performers and selected instruments is indeed excellent. Dr. Langdon Colborne, the cathedral organist, as usual, conducts. At last evening's concert was produced the first of the two works written for the festival: Dr. Joseph Smith's cantata of "S. Kevin." The presentation in dramatic

form of the legend as narrated in one Griffin's poem of fifty years back, the cantata has a subject capable of fine treatment, coupled with descriptive and passionate libretto. An ascetic, saintly youth is tempted by fair woman to break his monkish vows—to live the life of human passion, instead of that silent one of restraint; wherein, however, the emotions are not quite unministered to, for monks, before the altar, are ever in sympathy with the "dying Lord," and they pay devotion to "the Blessed Virgin." The opera has represented similar themes; does the present musical treatment, then, give us originality or adequateness? Wagnerian in using "leading themes," Dr. Smith has one to describe lovely desolate nature—the background of the drama; and another, portraying the struggle and the triumph of the ascetic spirit, is suitably repeated; finally, in the closing chorus of the saint's permanent triumph, more or less familiar melodies are introduced, and the level of originality is perhaps nowhere touched. Might not, for instance, a composer suggest dissent from the monkish ideal of life? An ideally righteous life in the world would surely more accord with modern feelings, and be perhaps truer to present-day humanity than S. Kevin's course. It must be said, then, that the work is inadequate and somewhat crude; the orchestration elementary, the melody lacking novelty, and the whole too long, or too much marked by sameness. But if Dr. Smith is an inexperienced writer to obtain the honour this festival has accorded him, he shows happy talent for part-writing, and is, to boot, young. The piece made a pleasing impression on the audience; and the composer, who conducted, was recalled at the close. The rapid, spirited movement of the best solo—no. ix. for soprano—was given with sympathetic expression by Miss Anna Williams. The Bradford choir was heard to advantage. The first and final choruses are the best. Mr. Harper Kearton's rendering as S. Kevin was a little sedate.

This morning the performance of Gounod's trilogy, "Redemption," in which Miss Anna Williams sang for the first time the first soprano part, completes its production at the three towns associated with these festivals. The "March to Calvary" and the "Apostles' Hymn" were taken by Dr. Colborne at quickened time. To say that M^{me}. Albani was, in the main, missed only in the highest solo notes is to award Miss Anna Williams high praise. After hearing "Mors et Vita" produced at Birmingham, it may be said the "Redemption" holds its own as a work for general acceptance. To-morrow evening the second and, though short, yet more important novelty—Mr. C. H. Lloyd's "Song of Balder"—is to be produced, as to which we may have a note in our next.

MUSIC NOTE.

MR. J. SPENCER CURWEN has nearly completed a second series of his "Studies in Worship Music," which will be published in the autumn. This volume will carry on the topics started in the first which was issued five years ago. There will be several descriptive chapters on music at the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the employment of music by the Russian Church, the Moravians, the Welsh Calvinists, the Salvation Army, &c., will be treated. An important section will deal with German Protestant Church music. In the preparation of this, Mr. Curwen has paid several visits to Germany. The St. Cecilia movement in the Roman Catholic Church will also be noticed, and there will be a chapter on the relation of music to Sunday-schools and another on its place in the curriculum of theological schools.

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